

JUL 7 1953

IN THIS ISSUE • FEDERAL LAND TENANCY
• NEW FEEDING ANGLES
• MEAT SALE COSTS

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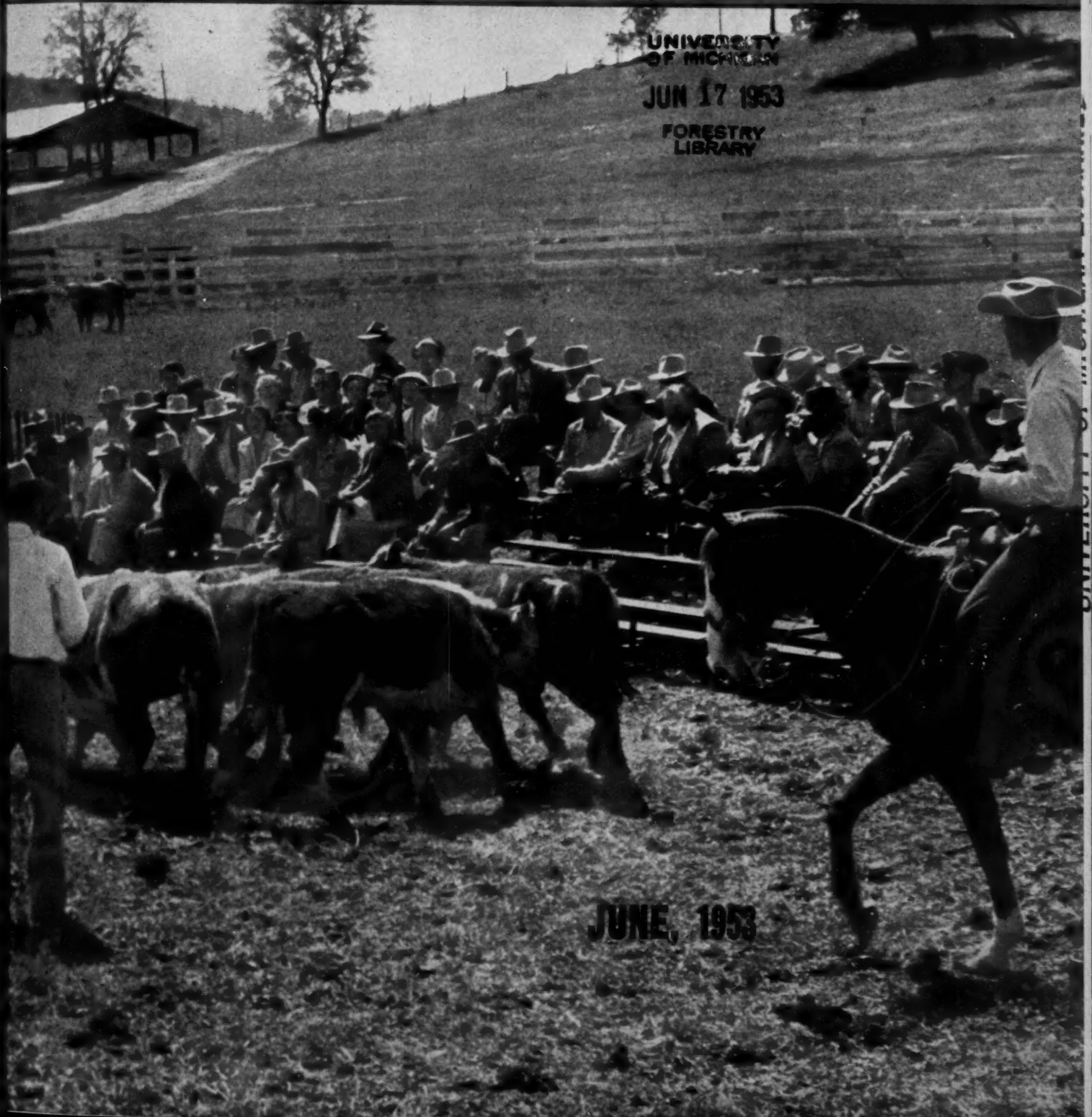
AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

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JUNE, 1953

Nobody likes a \$100,000 loss — not even a packer!

When cattle prices broke last winter, we heard and read statements indicating that packers benefit when livestock prices go down.

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We believe that all of us—producer, packer and consumer—benefit when prices of livestock are stable. We believe that both extremely high prices and extremely low prices are bad for the livestock industry. Farmers and ranchers should make a fair profit for their enterprise in producing the livestock and taking risks. Packers should make a fair profit in processing, distributing, and marketing this livestock. And consumers should be able to buy meat and meat products at reasonable prices in order to keep the market for your livestock good—and growing.

ARMOUR

AND COMPANY GENERAL OFFICES, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

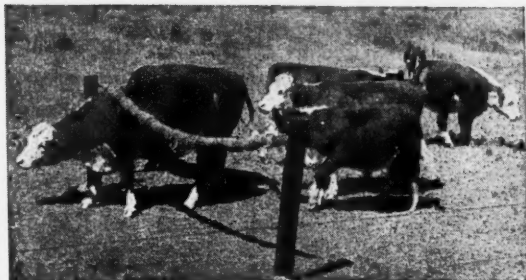
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To THE
EDITOR

WYOMING WEATHER — We have had an open winter, with stock wintering good; have received an inch of moisture in the last week (5/2), which will give our grass a good start. Everyone is very anxious as to what the market will do this fall, but if we have normal weather conditions I feel we won't have too much to worry about.—Joe H. Watt, Crook County, Wyo.

OUTLOOK BETTER—Very little action in contracting for fall delivery has been noted. . . . The outlook is much better now in this part of the state (5/21) as we've had some good storms the last ten days—really needed for the ranges. Heard a report that one outfit had to haul water to its range cattle which is unusual this time of year.—Samuel C. McMullen, secretary Nevada State Cattle Association, Elko.

PROOF—In view of "Pocketing the (Continued on Page 24)

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

F. E. MOLLIN.....Managing Editor
DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
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THE NEED for heavy marketing of cows and heifers this summer and fall was emphasized by the executive committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association in a resolution at a recent meeting.

THIS NEED CONTINUES even though the U. S. Department of Agriculture in an analysis of production and slaughtering has indicated that the peak of cattle production in the United States may be reached this year.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL executive committee in its resolution explained it may be two more years before the downturn in cattle population occurs. And this prospect, too, is cited by the Department of Agriculture as the most likely to occur.

THE DEPARTMENT SAYS the likelihood is that the cattle population will climb a little more, to around 96 or 97 million head next Jan. 1, and to a peak of 98 or 99 million the following January.

THE RECENT ANALYSIS by the Department of Agriculture of the present cycle in cattle said that the upturn in slaughter has slowed down the pace of numbers on ranches and farms, and it would be possible for slaughter to be large enough in 1953 to halt completely the expansion in inventory numbers.

NEVERTHELESS, THE DEPARTMENT'S OWN reappraisal and that of the cattleman calls for: (1) being ruthless in cutting old and common cows from the herds; (2) planning to sell more heifer calves and yearlings which could go directly to slaughter if feeder demand is low; (3) avoid holding an old cow just on the chance that it might have "one more calf"; replacing two common cows with one good cow; (4) taking advantage of the "real bargains" now appearing in greater numbers at the sales of purebred and quality breeding stock; (5) taking another look at the herd -- and cutting out a few more than planned.

SHE-STUFF SLAUGHTER has been running very low, and cattle numbers are still on the increase. This could bring on further repetition of the current situation if the cowman avoids facing up to it.

RANCHERS AND FARMERS have sold at least 25 per cent more cattle since the first of the year than in the same period of 1952. The gain over a year earlier is expected to diminish, but marketings will remain well above 1952 levels, says the Department of Agriculture.

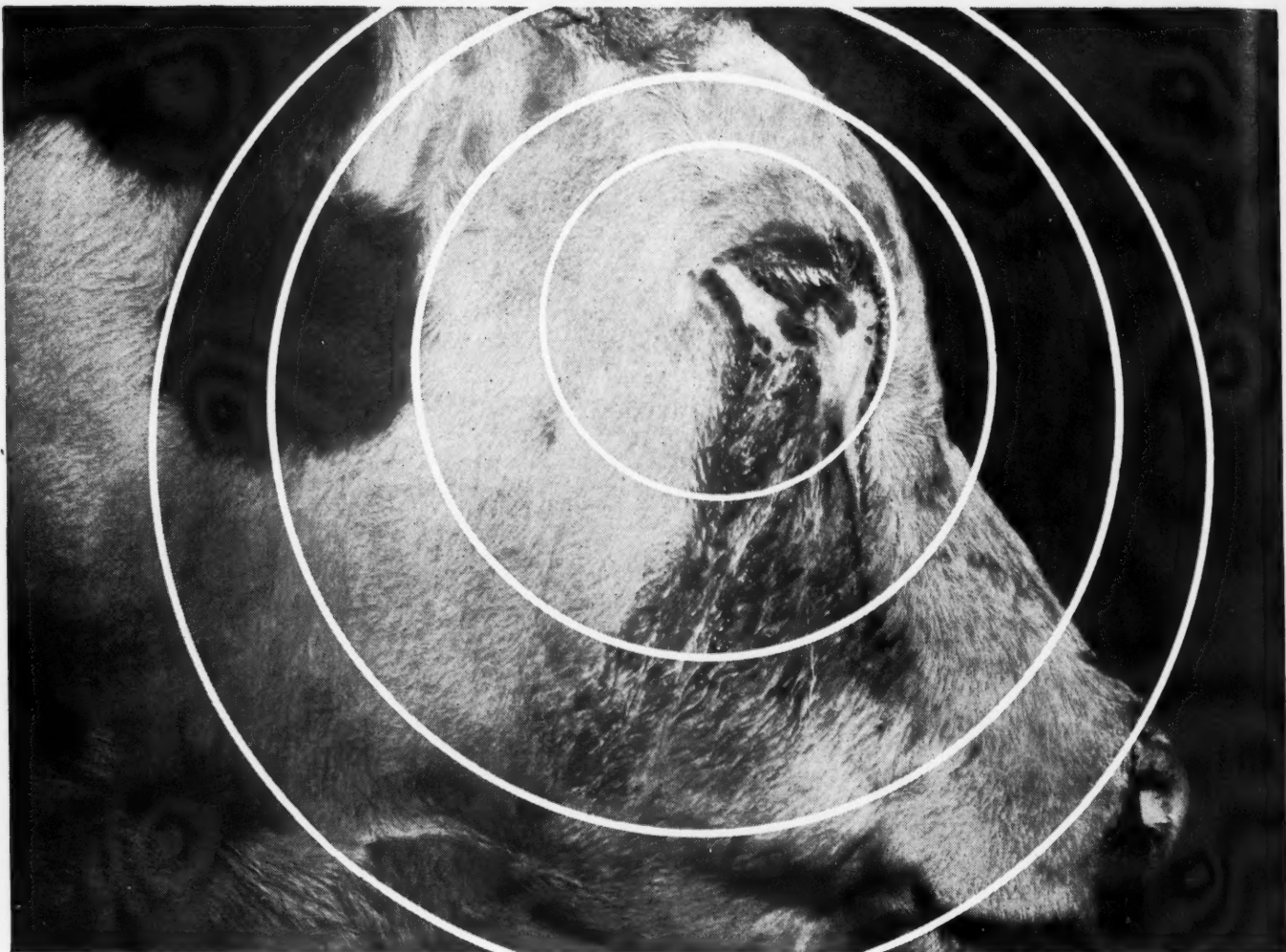
HOG SLAUGHTER probably will continue 12 to 15 per cent below 1952 the rest of this year.

PRICES OF FED CATTLE may not change much from present levels until fall when some seasonal strength is expected, says the department. Prices for lower quality cattle probably will decline seasonally this summer and be somewhat lower than a year earlier in the autumn.

HOG PRICES have been running about a fourth above a year ago. Following a seasonal decline this spring, prices probably will rise.

LESS FEED GRAINS have been used so far in the 1952-53 marketing season than a year earlier. Stocks at the end of the season probably will be up about a fourth from the 20 million tons last October 1.

FEED GRAIN PRICES continue about a tenth below last spring. Corn has strengthened since February but remains below support levels. The 270 million bushels placed under loan and purchase agreement through mid-March was a near-record for the period.



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Unfair Propaganda

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR William Voigt, Jr., of the Izaak Walton League, told a congressional committee last month that the stockmen's federal grazing land tenancy bill would give stockmen legal status in grazing, give them access to courts, freeze permits to present holders and legalize barter.

Legal status would mean the administrative rules would be written into law and not, as has been charged, a vested interest which means passing of title; legalized barter would mean that the permit would go with transfer of base property as has been the practice;

freezing of permit would mean nothing more than continuation of the present base-property-grazing-permit hookup subject to the will of the secretary.

His other two allegations—that the secretary would be made subservient to the permittee and that the latter would be permitted to install any kind of device he conceives to be a range improvement—simply are not statements of fact. Section 11 gives unrestricted power to the secretary to stop grazing to prevent injury to the land and to change its use to any other authorized use, and Section 9, read in its

entirety, makes it plain that the improvements must be authorized.

While we do not think the Izaak Walton League made a good showing in the testimony before the congressional committee, they and other sportsmen's groups have been quite adept at putting out propaganda unfair to the cattlemen.

Their cliches, "land grab," "the lousy cattleman's bill," "tyrannical act," "vested interest," etc., will certainly make for anything but good will between sportsmen and cattlemen—and won't those sportsmen be around wanting to hunt on the stockmen's ranch next fall?

Brighter Outlook

THE CATTLE SITUATION looks brighter. Not that we can foretell the future. But since the optimistic editorial we quoted in May, there is even a better tone in the trade.

An enumeration of the factors involved includes:

Unlikelihood that the extremely heavy marketing can continue indefinitely;

Millions of pounds of beef pulled out of storage in spite of record marketing;

Continued good demand for beef by the consumer that the above indicates;

Likelihood that spending by government—state, local and federal—will exceed last year;

Expected continuation of heavy purchases of goods by both consumers and businessmen;

Recent strengthening in the fat cattle market by \$1 to \$3, and the heightened activity in country sales and stronger prices;

Bettered feelings in the feeding fraternity, with feeding costs down and fat cattle up;

Report that the cattle population uptrend may stop even in 1953—only a possibility;

Lighter hog slaughter and lower pork storage;

Relatively strong tone in hog and fat lamb prices, and

Bang-up job of pushing beef by all segments of the industry.

An outstanding feature of this picture is that stockmen, together with the allied businesses, such as

retailers, processors, marketing agencies, promotional institutions, and also USDA, have had a hand in bettering a bad situation.

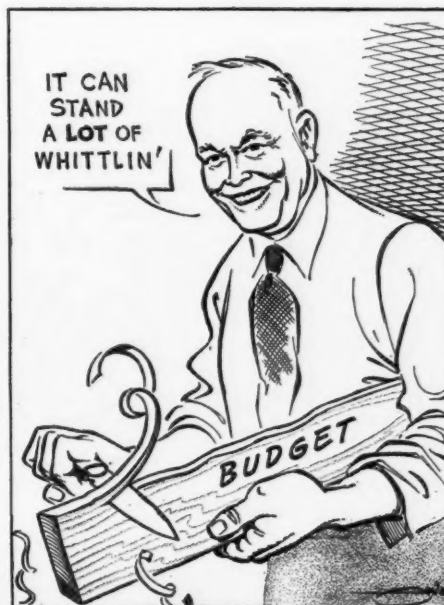
Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson, upon complimenting these groups for doing a good job of selling beef, said it is an example of an industry getting along without government subsidy.

'Back in Style'

IT'S GOOD to have recognition for a stand one believes in, especially if it is one that is not popular.

Stockmen will be glad to read

KEEP IT UP, IKE!



what an allied industry—the American Meat Institute—has to say about them in a release sent out to 12,000 weekly and small daily newspapers.

In a recent book entitled "The People's Pottage," Gareth Garrett points out the hard fact "that when people support the government, they control government, but when the government supports the people it will control them."

For nearly 20 years the prophets of central authority have sought to obscure this truth. Now there is a growing realization that freedom can exist only when the individual is responsible for his own welfare, and the degree of dependency upon government is an accurate measure of freedom lost.

The new awareness of this danger is well exemplified in the policy recommendations adopted by the American National Cattlemen's Association at a recent meeting in Denver. Despite price drops which have severely affected the nation's meat producers, they recommend unequivocally the discontinuance of support prices on all agricultural commodities, and, in the interim, immediate amendment of the law to place supports on corn and other feed grains on a flexible basis to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Recognizing the possible credit needs of livestock producers and feeders this summer and fall, they recommend that existing credit facilities be alerted to meet any emergency that may arise. No special federal emergency credit is wanted. With an eye to preventing awkward industry surpluses, they also recommend heavy marketing of cows this fall, thus reducing breeding herds.

All down the line the association backs Secretary Benson's efforts to put the agricultural economy of this country on a sound basis. This is the kind of self-reliant action that built the United States. It's good to see it back in style.

PRODUCER ADS PAY OFF!

NEW ANGLES IN FEEDING

NEW DEVELOPMENTS, coming fast from experiment stations, should help take the risk out of cattle feeding. Here is a Capper's Farmer roundup of ideas that can be used today to aid in bringing feeding costs in line with present cattle prices.

Grass Silage

You can put steer fattening costs in line with cattle prices with a full feed of high-quality grass silage and a half feed of ground corn. No protein meal is needed. And you can produce choice beef in 190 to 200 days on little more than 30 bushels of corn.

Nearly finished 1,100-pound steers at Purdue University gained 350 pounds in 161 days, or 2.18 pounds apiece daily. Grade ranged from high good to medium choice. But the cattle had to be fed four to five weeks longer to bring them up to choice grade.

During the 161 days, each Purdue steer ate 20 bushels of ground corn and a little more than four tons of legume silage. In addition, each got 7.64 bushels of grass as a preservative. Cost of 100 pounds of gain was \$20.99.

To have made 350 pounds of gain under older ways of feeding, 50 bushels of corn would have been needed. That much corn would cost more than the entire Purdue ration, to say nothing of the expense for protein and roughage.

Not so new, but fully as important, are Purdue results with corn silage. Cattle starting at 755 pounds each gained 2.3 pounds a day on 50.7 pounds of corn ensilage and 3½ pounds of Purdue supplement A.

Gain was 370 pounds in 161 days on 21 bushels of corn (in the silage) and \$25.62 worth of supplement. Cost of gain was \$19.44 a hundred.

Each ton of corn silage was valued at \$11, including \$7.77 worth of grain. Grass silage figured at \$10.60 a ton.

A new, modified form of Purdue supplement A is better supplement for cattle fed on corn cobs. The Purdue A fed formerly contained 1 pound of 45 per cent molasses feed. In the new feed, alfalfa meal replaces oat hulls or malt sprouts which were molasses carriers in the original Purdue supplement A.

The 55/100 pound of alfalfa pushed up gains from 1.33 daily to 1.61 pounds. That's trading about a half pound of alfalfa for a quarter of a pound of beef.

Alfalfa doesn't contain nutrients to make the extra gains, but it supplies elements needed in digestion of such high-cellulose feeds as cobs. That gives the cattle better appetites so they eat more cobs.

Steers on the old supplement A consumed 16.5 pounds of cobs apiece daily. Those on the low formula ate 18.6 pounds. And the alfalfa cut cost of gains from \$18.80 a hundred to \$16.20.

Animal Fats

Using surplus animal fat in the cattle

ration has shown promise in the first trials reported at the Nebraska station. Choice yearling steers averaged 2 pounds daily gain on a ration in which beef tallow was pelleted with other feeds in these proportions: 68.14 per cent ground corn cobs, 14.73 per cent soybean meal (43 per cent protein), 9.2 per cent liquid blackstrap molasses, 1.31 per cent urea, 1.08 per cent bonemeal and 5.53 per cent tallow. Cost of tallow was 9 cents a pound and total cost of pellets was \$2.28 a hundred. Feeding period was 150 days.

Average daily feed intake was 12.2 pounds of pellets, 9.4 pounds ground ear corn, 2 pounds brome hay and 4 grams Vitamin A supplement.

Steers on the best-gaining standard ration, with urea as a protein supplement, gained 2.2 pounds a day on 17.3 pounds shelled corn, 3.2 pounds brome hay, 17 pounds urea, 1 pound molasses, 2.9 grams Vitamin A supplement. However, tallow-fed steers made cheaper gains, beating the others by \$2.60 a hundred.

Future trials will explore effect on younger cattle, the possibility of feeding higher fat levels and combining vegetable and animal fats.

Stand-by Controls Out

The Senate has defeated, by a vote of 45-41, the possibility of stand-by price and wage controls. An amendment offered by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia was adopted. This restricts stand-by powers of the President so that he can invoke controls only in the event of congressional declaration of war or adoption of a joint resolution which would authorize him to act. Senator Homer E. Capehart of Indiana had backed the stand-by legislation.

Beef Pushed All Ways

From Arizona comes a suggestion for aiding in the promotion of beef consumption. To keep the subject ever before the beef-eating public, sticker strips have been printed up for pasting along the bottoms of the rear windows of cars and trucks. . . . On it, the words "ALWAYS EAT BEEF—KEEP SLIM," with "beef" the stand-out word in red letters. The estimate is that ten persons seeing 2,000,000 such stickers every day will suggest 20,000,000 more steak sales.

THE COMFORTS OF HOME—AND THEN SOME!

A saddle and boot shop at San Angelo, Tex., is offering just about the last word in horseback equipment. The deluxe item is a saddle which carries a built-in radio; the control panel is of tooled leather with dial and volume numbers stamped in; batteries are accommodated in a matching saddle pocket on each side, and a loop antenna is attached to the saddle skirts. The price? \$595 for a nickel-silver-trimmed job; plain, it'll cost you \$320. How many, sir?

The Public ... and You

AN EXAMPLE OF EXCELLENT public relations within the meat industry was the understanding and responsibility demonstrated in the recent decision of the American National's public relations committee to assist the National Live Stock and Meat Board in securing maximum funds for educational, research and promotional activities.

Officials of the board explained at the committee's recent Denver meeting that major yards and commission firms make it a practice to collect the voluntary assessments on the sale of livestock and to forward such funds routinely to the board. Major packers match the assessments.

The said, however, that many smaller sales rings and packing firms around the nation have not yet realized the value of cooperating fully with the board in promoting the use of meat. The board officials said they felt that most of the small yards could be prevailed upon to cooperate if they were contacted by stockmen who were present or potential customers.

The public relations committee volunteered to work with the board in contacting all noncooperating yards and packers in American National states.

Members of the committee also volunteered to contact all cooperating yards, commission firms and packing-houses within the states to assist in the long-term "sales" efforts necessary to insure maximum future support and to help explain the necessity for an increased assessment. Such an increase, from 25 cents to 50 cents a carload for cattle, was endorsed by the committee and by the American National's full executive committee.

Officials of the meat board and of the American National pointed out that such a campaign of practical cooperation by cowmen can insure the success of combined efforts to sell beef and to provide better understanding of cattle-men's problems within and outside the meat industry.

Praise by Secy. Benson

Agriculture Secretary Benson recently had laudatory words for the country's livestock producers and their associations, and for all of the food merchandising industry, because of their hearty cooperation with the USDA's efforts to increase beef sales. The combined efforts of all concerned, said the secretary, "have resulted in tremendous increases through regular channels of trade." He stated that the action has led to stabilization of beef prices, and he believes "this clearly demonstrates that producers and the food industry can go a long way in solving their own problems—thus limiting the need for government action."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

House Committee Hears Stockmen on Federal Grazing Land Tenancy Bill

THE STOCKMEN'S FEDERAL grazing land tendency bill grew out of Hoover Commission report recommendations calling for economy and efficiency in government, A. D. Brownfield of New Mexico told the House Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs last week.

Beyond that, he said, the primary object of the bill is to set down proper landlord-tenant relationship.

Protection to the established user is provided for in order to stabilize the industry, he said, because "to redistribute grazing privilege without regard for the present established users who have for years met the government's requirement would be an injustice and destructive to economy."

Other provisions of the bill call for transfer of the privilege to graze with sale of the base property; incentive to reseed ranges and otherwise improve them, and appeal to the courts.

Mr. Brownfield said his committee does not want to infringe on the rights that a landlord ordinarily has over the management of his property. If the wording in the bill which calls for standards concerning livestock to be grazed to be determined "by the secretary, based on advice and recommendations of the advisory board" creates a doubt "as to our requested statutory policy," he requested the words be stricken "if Congress feels that they tie the hands of the agents of Congress."

Bill Thoroughly Discussed

President Sam Hyatt of the American National Cattlemen's Association said the principles of the bill have long

been subject to scrutiny in open conventions, national, state and local, where all classes of public land users have had a chance to review the proposal.

He said that throughout consideration of the proposal, the principle of multiple use of federal lands has been kept in mind, and the bill in no way affects the rights of other users. No title or estate in the land is sought, he said.

"Our main interest," stated the Wyoming cattleman, "is assurance of tenure, giving the tenant an incentive to spend his own money in improvements and practicing greater conservation."

He stressed the need of harvesting by livestock of the grass that would otherwise be wasted. "With an ever-increasing civilian population and no new frontiers to conquer," he said, "our acres must produce and not be wasted."

F. R. Carpenter, Hayden, Colo., first director of grazing under the Taylor Grazing Act, said the bill does not affect national parks and monuments, Indian reservations, wildlife refuges, the national forests (except the parts consisting of grazing land containing but little merchantable timber) and scores of other special-use reservations.

210 Million Acres Affected

It does affect, he said, 140,000,000 acres now in grazing districts and 70,000,000 acres in national forests that have always been used for grazing and which do not have critical watershed value, and 5,000,000 acres of Soil Conservation Service land.

The land, he said, has always been tied to the use of adjacent private properties, and objective of the bill is for a legal relationship between the

federal grazing lands and the private properties.

Mr. Carpenter declared the bill would follow practices successfully used on the federal grazing districts for the past 17 years.

Affected by the bill, he said, would be 40,000 permittees, 90 per cent of whom run less than 200 head of cattle or 1,000 sheep.

He said the bill would not infringe on the government's authority of absolute discretion in determining use of the lands.

In establishing the right to the grazing use, he pointed out, that right will be the same as permittees now have by administrative regulation.

Willingness to put money into permanent improvement of the federal range, he stated, is largely dependent upon security of tenure. "If any kind of stability is to be established in relationship of the federal and privately owned lands, it should be based on law and not on administrative rulings. Stockmen should have government by law and not by men," he said.

Important to Local Tax Base

Forrest Cooper of Oregon, legal advisor on western public land problems, said he was interested in passage of the bill from the standpoint of stability of local economy and tax structure.

He said the deeded lands used by stockmen make a substantial contribution to the local tax base. "Hurt the bona fide stockman and you not only remove him from the tax rolls but you kill the economic and tax values in millions of acres of deeded lands," he warned.

'CORONATION ROAST—FIT FOR A QUEEN, OR YOU'

The crown roast, a regal dish of beef or veal, became the "Coronation Roast—Fit for a Queen, or You" in an illustrated article sent late last month to nearly 500 daily newspapers by the American National's public information office.

Capitalizing on the unusual American interest in the British ceremony, the picture and story was an initial American National effort at direct consumer promotion of beef and veal. Previously, women's page editors had received stories dealing with the over-all cattle situation and its effect on the consumer.

The picture featured a veal crown roast garnished with gilt crowns on the rib ends and resting royally on a satin cushion. The story pointed out that such a roast of beef or veal was perfect for a party or a large family dinner because the cost per portion was inexpensive.

Material for the story, which described correct cooking techniques and the de-

licious and varied "stuffings" which could be used, was furnished by Matthew Bernatsky, noted European chef



Coronation-year fare introduced to the public by the American National.

who is now one of the nation's top hotel and restaurant consultants in addition to holding the position of director of the famed school of hotel and restaurant management at the University of Denver. The roast was also prepared under his direction.

Veal was chosen for two reasons: First, a beef crown roast, because of its larger size, is not as "photogenic" or as practical for the average party dinner. Secondly, veal was featured because, as has been said, "there are a lot of calves for sale too."

And Mr. Bernatsky declares that veal has not been receiving the attention from Americans that it deserves. In Europe, he said, veal is in great favor because it is all lean meat, all portions may be roasted and it has a delicate but distinctive flavor which makes it an epicurean delight.

(The ladies will be interested in details for preparing this regal dish, on Ladies' Choice pages.)

He cited a cut of 50 per cent in the past 30 years in livestock numbers permitted on national forests, while the population of the West has doubled in the past dozen years, and said the loss of meat, "for the production of which millions of acres of western federal lands are well adapted, is eroding away the tax base of many western counties."

Mr. Cooper said it was inconsistent to praise a 99-year contract entered into by the Forest Service with the Simpson Logging Co. in Washington, "which contract stabilizes the economy and tax base of that community as well as grants stable production and use of federal natural resources over the years," and at the same time object to the suggestion that steps be taken to stabilize the production of grass, "which is the No. 1 renewable resource growing on our western lands."

Everyone, he said, admits that the carrying capacity of western ranges can be increased, and still the claim is made that that can be done with instability, not with stability—"hence we must continue with as little statutory law as possible to guide either the administrator or the permittee." He said "what is good for sustained yield of lumber will contribute to the sustained yield of livestock."

More Law by Man Indefensible

He said also that "the argument that we should have less law by statute and more law by man is so indefensible that it should not be dignified by giving it further consideration."

William B. Wright, past president of the American National and a member of the board of directors of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, testifying for that organization, said that the U. S. Chamber believes that, consistent with protection of public interest and conservation, grazing permits on federal lands should be authorized and administered pursuant to statutory law.

He said there are many instances where the lack of uniformity of basic regulations of the Forest Service and the grazing districts has led to trouble for the rancher, and other instances where lack of statutory base has led to unfair rulings by local supervisors.

The bill is primarily a conservation measure, said he, in that it provides incentive to the user to "protect, to increase and beneficially to use it."

Mr. Wright said grazing on the national forests, in contrast to grazing on the Taylor Grazing Act lands, has little basis in law, administered under regulations of the secretary of agriculture. . . . "These regulations provide for preferences of a sort, but their interpretation is almost entirely up to the local administrator."

Under the Taylor Grazing Act the permit is a priority if grazing is allowed, subject to state of the range, and the permit is transferrable to the purchaser of the base property, he said, while in the national forests the permittee has neither the right nor priority; he has a privilege granted by an ad-

ministrator—not on any basis of law; his permit may go along with base property or not.

This does not make for stability, he said, and stability "will serve to increase the watershed values of the national forests being grazed."

The testimony of A. T. Boyd, N. D., a user of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands, urged passage of the legislation because of its value in stabilizing the operator's tenure. "Improvement of the total agricultural economy by private citizens will be much greater when they have security of tenure by statute instead of rules and regulations," he said.

Deplores Transfer Cuts

Walter Schrock, representing the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, considered the provision on transfer cuts the most important provision of the bill. He believes the transfer cut policy should never have been established. If a range needs protection, he said, that should be done when needed by a percentage reduction in the grazing numbers rather than waiting a long period in many cases to correct the situation through transfer reduction.

Mr. Schrock said he felt certain the recent proposed regulation of the Forest Service to eliminate transfer cuts was due to introduction of H. R. 4023.

Mrs. Fred D. Boice, Jr., second vice-president of the Wyoming Federation of Women's Clubs, filed a statement with the committee stressing the inter-

est of the housewife in the utilization of western grass by livestock to furnish food and fiber for the nation. The legislator-rancher's wife witness said that "uncertainty of the terms of tenancy and the realization that permits and regulations depend upon the whims of the directors of more than 50 government agencies and not a uniform land tenancy policy, have led to insecurity in the industry that should be corrected."

Matt Triggs, assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, cited a resolution of the most recent annual meeting of the Farm Bureau "on behalf of their 1,500,000 farm family members," "recommending the enactment of federal legislation which will stabilize and clarify the rights of private users of public lands suitable for grazing."

He called attention to depletion in carrying capacity of Forest Service lands during a period when productive capacity of private land has been substantially increased. "We believe the major reason is that Congress has been unable or unwilling to provide the funds required efficiently to maintain and improve such lands and has not provided necessary incentives for individual users to make such investments," he said.

Mr. Triggs said he did not anticipate that at any time in the near future will it be possible for Congress to provide adequate funds for efficient development of this resource, "nor do we believe this the best way." The bill, he said, provides the incentive.

Answers Criticism

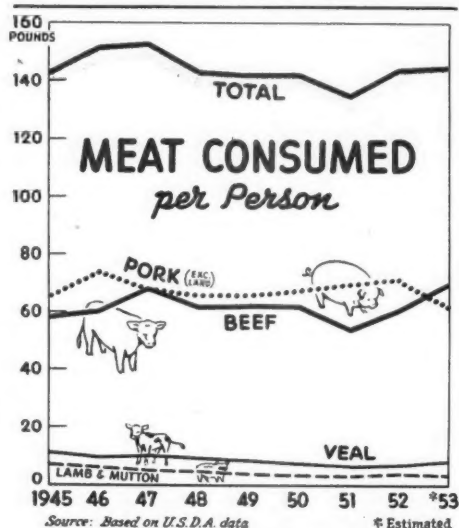
Commenting on criticism of the bill, he said that the charge that stockmen are trying "to get something for nothing" is like saying a tenant who wants from his landlord a written lease specifying their relative rights is trying "to get something for nothing."

He said it is charged that stockmen propose to prevent the secretary from properly protecting resources from overgrazing—an argument that overlooks Section 11 which says that nothing in the bill "shall be construed to restrict the power of the secretary in his discretion to limit or discontinue the grazing use . . . or to change the use."

The charge is also made, he mentioned, that the bill would restrict use by other users, which is answered by Section 11 above and Section 12, which protects the right of use for mining, agriculture, manufacturing or other purposes; protects right to hunt and fish; protects multiple use of the lands; protects rights of way and ingress or egress; protects prospecting, locating, mining and other rights.

He said the provision that base standards shall be determined by the secretary "based on the advice and recommendations of the advisory board" is not intended to prevent the secretary from acting except on recommendations of such advisory boards, but "we would not object to language clarifying this."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Meat consumption in the United States this year is expected to be the highest since 1947 and beef consumption the highest since 1909. The American Meat Institute estimates that total meat consumption in 1953 will reach 145 pounds per person, an increase of nearly a pound over that recorded last year. Meat production is expected to amount to 23,700 million pounds as compared with 23,035 million pounds last year. Mainly responsible for the expected consumption gains are the markedly increased supplies of beef. Beef consumption is expected to jump from 61 pounds per person last year to 70½ pounds in 1953. The all-time high was 73.1 pounds in 1909. The accompanying graph shows the consumption picture for the last eight years.

Factors in Cost Of Selling Meat

Marketing Study Throws Light on Possible Savings

CATTLE PRICES and retail beef prices have dropped sharply since last year, but marketing margins of retailing beef have remained about the same or in some cases have increased.

Why is this true?

The reason is that retail meat margins have no direct connection with the level of either livestock prices or retail prices. Retail meat margins are primarily related to the costs of performing the various retailing services demanded by consumers; and these costs do not change as fast as do the prices of commodities. Such cost factors as labor and rent, which make up the greatest proportion of operating costs, are relatively fixed over short periods.

Historically, retailers have taken about half of the total farm-to-consumer margin for marketing meats and meat products . . . the other half going to livestock marketing agencies, to processors, to wholesalers, and for freight charges. In 1947, about 16.2 cents of the consumer's meat dollar, or about 9 cents for each pound of meat sold, went to pay the costs of retail distribution.

About Three-Fourths of Cost for Labor and Rent

Several things stand out as a result of this study.

For instance, the average cost of retailing meat differs only slightly between cities of similar size, as these three were. But it varies considerably among the stores of each city. Compared with a city like Chicago, the costs were lower in the smaller cities.

Labor is the chief item of cost in running a meat department. Wages and salaries, including costs of family labor, amounted to about 65 to 70 per cent of total operating costs. The "know how" involved in boning, cutting, and displaying meats must be paid for. The large wholesale cuts of meat must be converted into smaller cuts suitable for the retail trade. This involves cutting and trimming operations, and the processing of some cuts into sausage and ground meats. The skills required for processing and merchandising a highly perishable product command high

In an effort to obtain the basic information needed in tackling the problem of lowering the costs of retailing meat and thus helping to increase the efficiency of retail distribution of meat, Edmund Farstad and V. John Brensike of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics made a study in 1950 of retail meat operations in Harrisburg, Pa., Bridgeport, Conn., and Topeka, Kans. The research was conducted under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

wages.

Rent ranged from about 5 per cent of the total operating costs in Harrisburg to about 14 per cent in Bridgeport, where most of the stores studied are in the heart of the retail district reflecting higher rental rates. It was the second most important operating cost.

Payments for light, heat, and power; license and insurance, depreciation of equipment; containers and wrapping materials; maintenance; advertising, and miscellaneous varied from 22 per cent of the total operating cost in Bridgeport to about 30 per cent in Harrisburg.

Costs of retailing a pound of meat vary in proportion to the total quantity

pers, and other workers.

Another factor is that the amount of equipment needed to retail any quantity of fresh meats is relatively high as compared to retailing other food items. This is so because of the perishability of the products and the amount of processing required. For instance, stores handling more than 4,000 pounds of meat a month utilized their refrigerated cases for display and storage much more efficiently than lower volume stores—over 500 pounds of meat per linear foot of display case per month as compared to about 80 pounds for stores handling 1,000 pounds or less per month.



of meat handled by individual stores. Meat departments handling less than 1,000 pounds of meat a month (at wholesale weights) had high operating costs—from 20 to 25 cents a pound. But those handling more than 4,000 pounds a month had operating costs of only 8 or 9 cents a pound.

If the stores handling relatively low volumes of meat—particularly those handling less than 1,000 pounds of meat a month—could possibly increase the volume of meats handled, their costs of operation per pound of meat sold could be reduced substantially.

Why is this so?

The chief reason is that labor is used more efficiently in larger stores. Stores in the three cities handling less than 1,000 pounds of meat per month, handled only about 6 pounds of meat per man-hour as compared to 21 pounds for stores handling over 4,000 pounds of meat a month. Most of the smaller meat departments are family operated stores and the returns to family labor in these stores were often less than the prevailing wages for meat cutters, wrap-

Cutting Costs in Stores Having Several Departments

Many of the relatively low-volume stores are able to remain in a highly competitive industry because operators are inclined to consider returns from total store operations rather than returns from meat departments only. Such retailers tend to consider only "out-of-pocket" expenses in their operations. Meats are handled largely as convenient items in addition to groceries and produce, in order to utilize available family labor, building, and equipment, and to maintain a complete line of foods.

Retailers cannot base their decisions solely on the costs of operating the meat department. Most retailers believe that in order to handle groceries and produce successfully, it is necessary to retail meats as well. For that reason, many small-volume operators may find that while the meat department may not be profitable in itself, the overall net returns from the sale of groceries, produce, and meats may be greater than overall net returns if meats were not handled.

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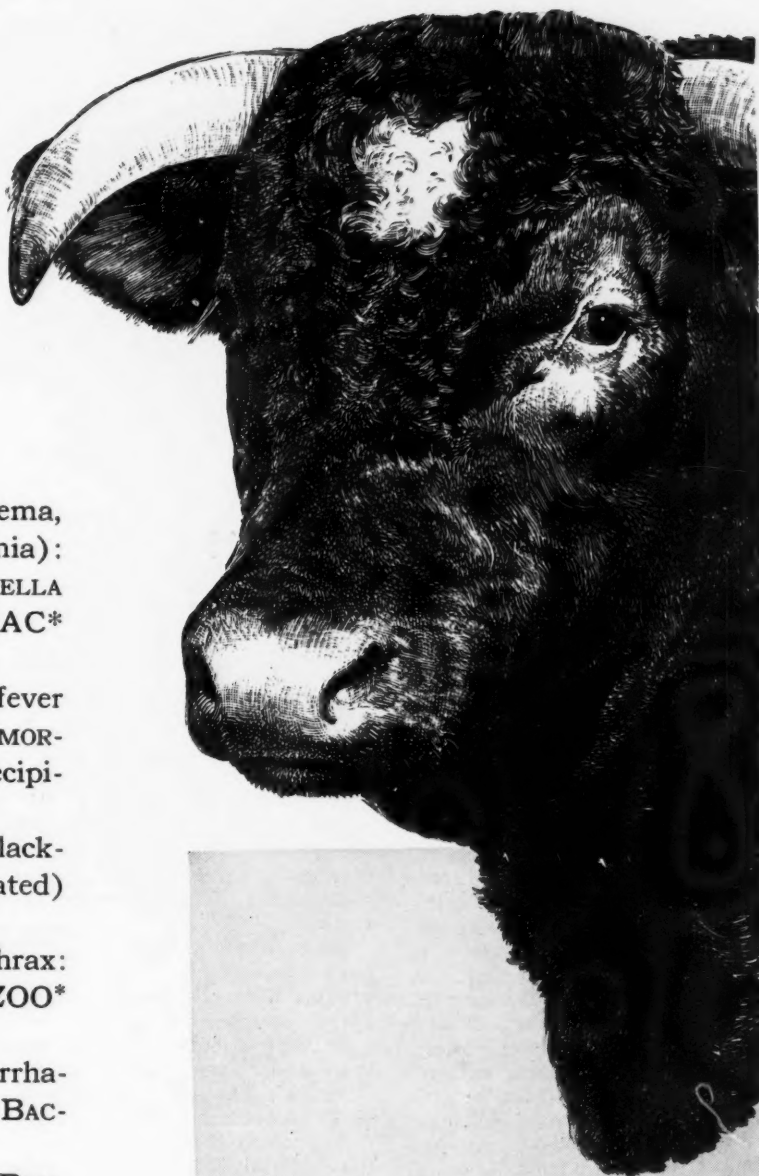
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S and VACCINES

A knowledge of what it costs to retail a pound of meat will help retailers to make better decisions as to store operations. Fairly accurate estimates of cost can be made without keeping records by departments, which is time-consuming. As labor and rent represent roughly three-fourths of the total operating costs, allocation of remaining costs to the meat department on the basis of sales gives the approximate cost of operating that department.

These costs must be considered in connection with the quantity of meat handled. A summary of the number of pounds bought at wholesale, which may be obtained from invoices, is adequate and the keeping of detailed records is avoided.

With these costs in mind, a retailer can analyze his operations and decide to what extent his meat department increases or decreases total returns from his entire operation regardless of the volume handled.

It may be that certain small operators will find that the handling of meat reduces total returns. Other store operators may find that they must handle meat even though they do not receive a very high return for family labor. Still others may find that handling of precut meat or prepackaged frozen cuts will tend to increase their total returns from the entire store operation.—Esther M. Colvin, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NEW FILM TELLS STORY OF CATTLE MARKET VALUES

A new 16 mm. color film produced for the Chicago Stock Yards explains the many factors that determine cattle values at the market. The 29-minute presentation is designed expressly to help cattlemen improve the feeding, care and marketing of livestock. Through the use of charts and description, "Cattle Values in the Livestock Market" brings home to the raiser how values are created and maintained. The film, according to Wm. Wood Prince, president of the Chicago yards, "combines . . . in one picture factual data on shrink, seasonal price trends, specific comparisons of grades, by showing first the live animals, then their carcasses; and (it) shows carcass locations of steaks, roasts and other cuts of beef for the cattle producer's benefit." (The pictures provide test proof of the claim that the principal shrink takes place in the first 10 to 25 miles of any trip.)

The film will be loaned free for showing at livestock meetings. Requests should be addressed to 116 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9.

MILITARY FOOD COST DOWN

Lower prices will probably mean that the armed forces of the nation can be fed more cheaply in 1953 than in 1952. Beef, a big item in the service diets, has been consumed over the past five years at a rate of 174 pounds per capita. Pork consumption has stood at 130 pounds annually; veal, 21; lamb 3; chicken 35, and turkey 11 pounds.

The Market Picture

A DEFINITE TONE of confidence worked into the cattle market the past month. Probably one of the major developments to a strengthening price structure for fat cattle was the widespread demand coming from the West Coast. While population in that area continues to grow, actual numbers of cattle fed for the past season were down considerably from the previous year. As a result, demand from that area has probably worked further eastward into the Corn Belt area than for many years. Large numbers of fed cattle are moving westward out of Colorado and a sizeable supply has been moving out of such Corn Belt markets as Omaha, Sioux City and Sioux Falls.

Confidence Seen

Other factors influencing confidence include the record high slaughter of cattle during April and a strong to higher market in the face of such big production. Federal slaughter of cattle during April figured 46 per cent over a year ago. Not only was this tremendous volume of beef consumed, but some 17 million pounds of beef was pulled out of storage during the same month. At the same time, hog slaughter was off nearly 20 per cent from a year ago and pork storage was down some 31 million pounds. Indications that somewhere along the line in the not too distant future cattle slaughter (fat cattle) should start falling off can be drawn from these facts:

At no time during the current year have numbers of cattle on feed in this country been estimated to be more than 19 per cent over a year ago.

In the national distribution, actually some areas showed a reduction, but the Corn Belt was estimated to be as much as 23 per cent larger on April 1.

A check of slaughter figures shows that monthly kill has been running at least 20 per cent heavier in January and February this year and up to 46 per larger in April.

For the expired four months, January through April, cattle slaughter is up some 30 per cent over a year ago. Such a high rate of slaughter cannot last indefinitely.

If and when the record flow of fat cattle tapers off, prospects of price improvement are reasonable to assume. Fat cattle are now selling fully \$10 per hundred under a year ago. At the same time, hog prices are fully \$2 to \$3 above a year ago, while fat lamb prices are only about \$2 under last year, despite heavier slaughter this year on lambs. Based upon long-term price relationships, beef is by far the cheaper meat to eat today. When prime steer beef can be bought for \$37 to \$39, and pork loins are bringing upward to \$60 or better, it is reasonable to assume that only excess supplies are holding down

beef prices. In other words, the traffic will bear a much stronger price on prime beef than on pork loins, if past records mean anything.

Despite a heavy cattle slaughter, little indication so far this year is given to the leveling off of inventory numbers. Unless liquidation of cows is stepped up considerably the remainder of the year, cattle population is likely to grow considerably for another year. For the first three months of 1953, slaughter of cows and heifers formed only about 39 per cent of the total kill. Such a rate of she-stock slaughter lacks some 11 per cent of holding numbers on an even keel.

Widespread rainfall in May greatly improved pasture and range conditions in a number of areas, particularly areas which had been dry in eastern Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and parts of Texas. Wheat prospects also improved from the rain in some areas, but the moisture was too late in such areas as southwest Kansas for any large benefit. Throughout the past month a large movement of light stockers took place from New Mexico and Texas into summer pastures of the Northern Plains and mountains.

A surprising report was that in-shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Corn Belt states were up some 10 per cent from April a year ago. However, for the year to date, over-all movement figures about 4 per cent under a year ago.

Price Round-Up

During the past month, fed steers and heifer prices have advanced \$1 to \$2 per hundred in a gradual upturn since mid-April, and many sales looked as much as \$2 to \$3 better. The least upturn has been on prime grade, while the largest advance accrued to commercial and good grades. Cows and bulls failed to follow the advance scored in fat cattle, and in fact, in some cases actually sold slightly lower. On the average, stocker and feeder prices gained \$1 to \$2, but top prices were not much higher than a month ago.

Butcher hog prices jumped another \$1 to \$1.50, reaching the highest levels since August 1950. Spring lambs also scored gains of \$1 to as much as \$2 the past month.

Late in May the bulk of choice fed steers sold from \$21 to \$23, and upward to \$25 on the West Coast, a few loads strictly prime steers making \$25 to \$25.25 at Chicago. Commercial and good steers sold from \$17 to \$20 and upward to \$22 or better on the West Coast. Choice fed heifers had an uneven price spread of \$21 to \$22.50 at Corn Belt markets, while Denver got \$23.50 freely for choice heifers, some top choice as high as \$24.40, other markets getting upward to \$23.75 and \$24 for choice to prime high yielding kinds. Commercial and good heifers brought \$17 to \$21, with grass heifers in California bringing up to \$19.50. Beef cows sold in a spread of \$12.50 to \$14.50, a few young cows making up to \$16 or better. Canners and cutters ranged mostly from

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\$9 to \$12.50, and thin cows found little buyer competition from the country for stocker purposes. Bologna type bulls sold from \$14 to \$17, but heavy fat bulls were hard to sell above \$14.50 to \$15. On the West Coast selected bologna type bulls reached \$20 or better.

Good and choice stocker and feeder steers sold in a range of \$18 to \$22, a few loads choice lightweight short yearlings reaching \$22.50 to \$23.50. Included at \$21 to \$22 were a few loads high quality fleshy two-year-old steers going into the feedlot in the Corn Belt area. Good and choice stocker and feeder heifers brought \$17 to \$20, some fleshy heifers in the Denver area for feedlot purposes bringing \$20.50 to \$20.75. Loadlots of cows with calves at side sold in a range of \$14.50 to \$17.50, cows and calves weighed together.

Choice lightweight butcher hogs in the Corn Belt area sold upward to \$25 or better, up to \$25.85 at Denver, and \$26.25 at West Coast points. Good to prime spring lambs sold through central and eastern United States at \$25 to \$28.50, a scattering reaching \$30 and as high as \$31 at Louisville. On the West Coast most sales stopped around \$24. —C.W.

VALUE OF FATS IN FEEDS

Experiments at the University of Missouri showed that use of a high level of fat brought animals to market weight two to three months earlier than those on standard diet.

At the Texas agricultural experiment station it was found that addition of fat to the diet of steers reduced by 100 pounds the total amount of feed needed to produce a 100-pound gain in weight.

At the University of Nebraska experiments showed that animals which had beef tallow pellets added to their diet gained an average of 32 pounds more weight per animal during 133 days than groups fed other rations.

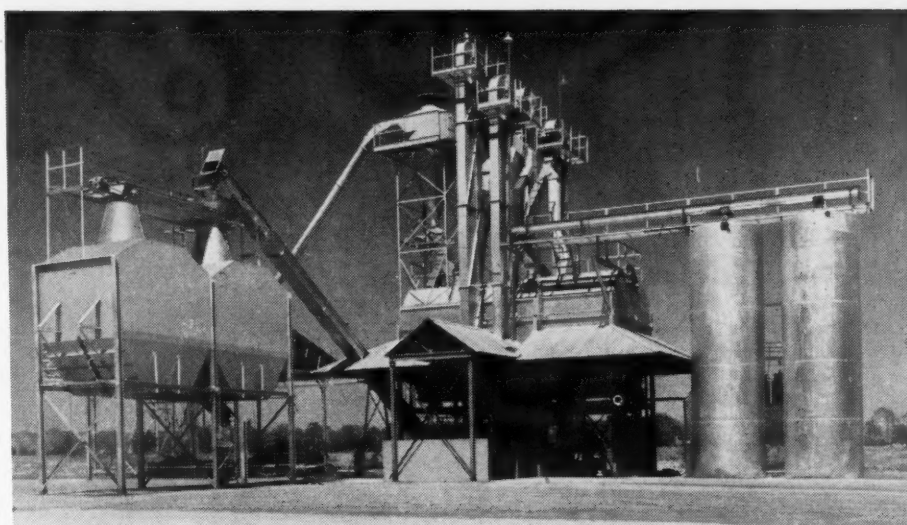
The experiments showed that feeding fats produced, not fatter animals, but animals with a higher proportion of lean meat.

The American Meat Institute has reported favorable results in including fats in the protein supplement which is a normal part of rations for cattle and hogs.

Considerable interest has been shown in this new development. A booklet discussing (1) nutritional and other advantages, (2) grade selection and stabilization of fats, and (3) the mechanics of incorporating fat in feeds has been issued by the American Meat Institute Foundation, 939 East 57th St., Chicago 37, Ill. It is Circular No. 7, dated April 1953.

TAX RULING

A tax court finding recently stated that where heifers are owned for more than six months and not held "primarily" for sale to customers in ordinary course of business, sale of such heifers because of fear of drouth is listed as capital gain rather than income to the owner.



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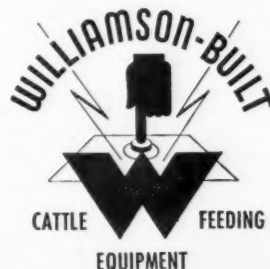
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June, 1953

Wash. Takes Up Game Question

YAKIMA was the gathering point for a fine representation of Washington Cattlemen's Association members when that organization held its 27th annual convention last month. Importance of the meeting was particularly tied in this spring with the all-pervading subjects of declining prices, feed costs, etc. Cattle diseases, big game and the outlook for the future also got attention.

In the officer election which took place at the meeting W. M. Fancher of Tonasket became the new president, as successor to Dale Ausman, and John McMinimie of Outlook the vice-president. "Pat" Ford is the secretary. The next convention site will be chosen by the board.

The year 1953 was no exception to tra-

dition; as for many conventions in the past, large groups of riders from the eastern and western parts of the state made the trip to the convention city on horseback, and were greeted with the hearty breakfast which has also become customary as prelude to a parade.

The retiring president, Mr. Ausman, reported on the organization's activities of the past year; in line with his reference to the big-game situation as a major problem for the cattlemen, the convention recommended that big game animals on winter range should be so managed as not to exceed carrying capacity of the range. It was also suggested that the livestock men owning land adjacent to state-owned land used for winter game range be allowed to graze conservative numbers of livestock. Mr. Ausman called for a trespass law "with teeth in it."

Dr. H. B. Stoenner of the Public Health Service at Hamilton, Mont., spoke

of the cattle disease being found in the Northwest and named leptostirosis; a major manifestation is abortion, and the disease is transmissible to man. A state emergency fund appropriation was asked by the stockmen to battle the ailment.

Cattle feeding was discussed by Harvey McDougal, Collinsville, Calif., and the feed situation was the speech subject of Moritz Milburn of Seattle. Promotion of beef consumption was taken up by Jerry Sotola of Armour & Company.

President Sam C. Hyatt of the American National cautioned the industry about the large cattle population build-up; he suggested that the stockman "stop the manufacturing plant" by selling old cows and reducing the breeding herd. The convention adopted a resolution calling for a voluntary assessment of 5 cents a head on all cattle sold, such moneys to be employed in a campaign to push use of beef.

A resolution which would have asked that suspected animals in Bang's disease tests be treated as positive reactors and slaughtered at once was rejected.

The cattlemen went on record as opposing compulsory federal meat grading on a fee basis; protesting stand-by controls; calling for a yearly all-in-one authorization of range improvement funds; urging economy in government.

The State Presidents



Ed Heringa

Of honors that have come his way, the president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association feels that being elected to that office is the greatest honor he has ever received — and, says Ed Heringa of Clayton, N. M., "I have tried very

hard to make a good hand for the people as a whole."

That he has fulfilled his own wish in this respect is shown in his recent re-election to a second term. The New Mexico association has about 6,500 members on its rolls, to make it the third largest in proportion to population of any association in the nation.

Mr. Heringa is proud of that fact that the group he heads up is interested in working with other organizations of the state—the Farm Bureau, wool growers, cattle growers—in trying to find solutions to troublesome mutual problems and for the betterment of agriculture in general.

Among problems with which the stockmen have to cope is the one of public lands. The state as a whole has considerable forest land and Taylor grazing land, according to Mr. Heringa. His ranch outside of Clayton is composed almost entirely of patented land, which he explains is unusual in that part of the state "because most ranchers have quite a bit of state land. We have no public lands of any kind outside of state lands in our part of the state."

Mr. Heringa and his family have lived in a home in Clayton and at the

ranch outside Clayton since 1944. Before that, and for the first 35 years of his life, Ed Heringa lived on what is known as the Pasamonte Ranch, which his family sold in '44.

The cattlemen's leader was born, raised and educated in the state of New Mexico. He and Mrs. Heringa have one son, at present in the armed service. Of him, the father says, "He graduated from New Mexico A.&M., of which I was a student but not a graduate." At present the boy is at Lake Charles, La., but his parents are looking forward to his release from the army in July, when he will return to help his dad run the ranch.

In speaking of his wife, Mr. Heringa uses the words "wonderful helpmeet always. . . . She has tried to keep us going very economically, saving a little money as we go along so that when hard times come we will have a rainy-day fund."

The Heringa ranch is 16 miles west of Clayton and has about five miles of creek water; the rest of the water is from windmills. . . . "I am a great believer in good fences, lots of water and trying to keep grass." "However," adds the New Mexico rancher, "during the drouth years it's hard to keep grass and still keep your cattle going."

For the first years after he moved from the Pasamonte Ranch Mr. Heringa dealt in steers entirely; but in the past five years he has been trading in cows and calves, shipping to Kansas in the summer and wintering the animals on the home ranch in Clayton—and selling the cattle in Kansas practically every fall. "That might be considered an unusual type of operation," Mr. Heringa concedes; "However, I have tried to deal most of the time in good cows and have received good prices for the cows and calves off the grass in Kansas."

Cattle Future, Oregon Topic

THE 40th annual convention of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association brought a record number of livestock people to Portland on May 11-13 to consider such matters as the declining cattle market and what can be done about it; to elect new officers for the coming year, and to partake in the usual cattle talk of such assemblages.

The new officers are: J. C. Cecil, Burns, president; Garland Meador, Prairie City, first vice - president; George Russell, Vale, second vice-president. Baker was selected as the 1954 convention site.

The head of the American National, Sam Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo., reported fully on National accomplishments and touched on the campaign in which state organizations are now engaged to promote consumption of beef.

A luncheon speaker was Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, Wash., former president of the Washington Cattlemen's Association, who voiced a promise on behalf of the nation's cattlemen that they will try to produce the best possible meat at the lowest possible price.

A second-day forum on "Tax and Estate Planning for the Rancher" drew a large crowd of interested listeners; the moderator of this panel discussion was Larry Williams of Canyon City. A discussion of federal income tax laws was held by Stephen H. Hart of Denver, attorney for the National Livestock Tax Committee. Another speaker was E. F. Forbes, president of the Western States Meat Packers Association.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Benson Heads S. D. Program

SPEAKING before the convention of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association in Deadwood, May 27, Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson outlined some of the accomplishments of his department in the past four months.

(1) The new administration quickly removed price controls and compulsory grading on livestock and meat;

(2) Urged cattlemen to market their beef in orderly fashion to avoid further price collapse (cooperation of cattlemen was credited with recent firming-up of the market);

(3) Arranged with armed services for purchase of more beef;

(4) Initiated steps that caused re-imposition of tariff quota on cattle coming in from Canada, and now re-closed border against Mexican cattle to prevent spread of new hoof-and-mouth outbreak into this country;

(5) Increased purchases of beef for school lunch program and other outlets;

(6) Bought frozen beef for shipment to Greece, and announced program for purchase of canned beef, also for Greece . . . a total of 4 million pounds, with the program still continuing.

In discussing the advantages and disadvantages of a recent proposal from some beef cattle feeders that CCC corn might be made available to distressed feeders at reduced prices, Mr. Benson declared that:

"If corn could be made available to cattle feeders at substantially reduced prices, the immediate advantage would be lowered feed costs to those feeders in a position to qualify. Lowered feed costs, if it looked as if they might be maintained, might also cause an increase in the willingness of feeders to go back into the market for feeder cattle, thus improving slightly the demand for and price of range cattle this fall.

But the first disadvantage would be that the total output of beef would be increased, thereby accentuating the current adjustment problem—probably offsetting the gains to a small number of feeders by some reduction in returns to many producers who were not able to qualify for reduced-price corn. It is the heavier, longer-fed cattle that are already most difficult to market."

The second disadvantage, according to the secretary, "has to do with administration. It would be very difficult to determine precisely which feeders might be eligible, probably more difficult to effectively police such a program.

"At the same time such a program would certainly set a precedent for any other livestock group who found themselves in a price squeeze. And to attempt to solve these problems by generally lowering feed prices simply brings us back to where we started."

* * *

The South Dakotans re-elected their



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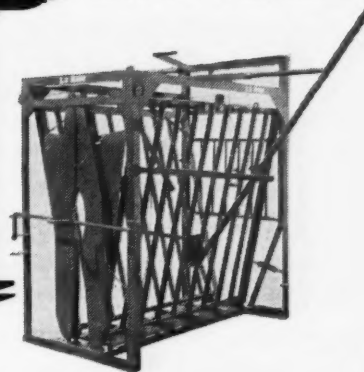
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full current slate of officers: Ralph Jones of Midland, president; Harry Blair of Sturgis, vice-president; W. M. Rasmussen of Rapid City, secretary.

The program featured speakers by a number of well known authorities. Among them were F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, Denver; Don Cunningham, secretary of the Sioux City (Iowa) Livestock Exchange; O. Z. Remsberg, director of public relations, St. Paul Union Stockyards Company. Others: Carl E. Bahmeier, Jr., executive secretary of the South Dakota Bankers Association, Huron; Tom Glaze of the agricultural research department, Swift & Company, Chicago; T. C. Peterson, regional field representative for the midwest region, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago.

Mont. Talks Cattle Health

THE successful 69th annual convention of the Montana Stockgrowers Association was entered on the records in mid-May at Missoula by more than 500 persons in attendance. Among other actions taken at the meeting, these delegates re-elected all incumbent officers and adopted a policy-setting slate of resolutions.

Retained in office for another year were: G. J. Milburn of Grass Range as president; Dan Fulton, Ismay, first vice-president; Jack Brenner, Grant,

second vice-president; E. A. Phillips, Helena, secretary. The latter reported an association membership on May 1 totaling 4,803, and forecast a growing list in the next year.

Addresses of industry importance were delivered by Lyman Brewster of Birney, president of the Montana Livestock Commission and Sanitary Board; J. G. Ihnet of Great Falls, rate expert of the Citizens Freight Rate Association; Dr. E. A. Tunnick, head of the veterinary research laboratory and department of veterinary science at Montana State College in Bozeman.

Other speakers were F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National; Governor Hugo Aronson of Helena; Secretary R. A. Neill of the Montana Taxpayers Association. Also, Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart, reporting on Washington activities; Col. E. N. Wentworth, head of Armour's livestock bureau, Chicago.

A round-table discussion of "Game and Sportsmen As They Affect the Land Owner, and Possible Solutions" was led by C. K. Malone, with participants taking the sides for sportsmen and landowners, respectively.

The Montana resolutions: commended the Montana Highway Commission for cooperation in checking livestock trucks; asked the government to make available preventive vaccine against bluetongue in sheep and cattle; pledged cooperation with the sanitary board of the state in the brucellosis program; recommended expansion of research in the state; urged support of the Citizens Freight Rate Association.



At left is A. A. Engleman of Beaver, Okla., who became president of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association at its annual meeting on May 7 at Woodward. At right is Roy Craig of Leedey, the retiring president. Phil Ferguson, not shown, was elected to the vice-presidency.

Other resolutions: called for improved service by railroads; opposed acquisition of land by the government in the state for wintering horses and mules; endorsed uniform grazing land bill; urged the Soil Conservation Service be discontinued and its essential activities taken over by the Extension Service; commended Agriculture Secretary Benson for his sound farm program.

The stockmen further: recommended use of import duty moneys to buy beef for school lunches, and federal and state institutions, etc.; opposed further tariff cuts and asked for adequate tariff protection; urged continuation of domestic beef purchases for use in the armed forces.

Retailers of beef were urged to sell more beef by offering it at lower prices, and public eating places were asked to feature beef. It was recommended that assessments for the Meat Board be doubled. The heavy marketing of cows this fall was recommended as a means of reducing breeding herds; price supports on feed crops were protested; the American National was requested to communicate with the state's railroads about providing a mixed-car rule to provide lowest rates on split-type shipments.

Adopt 4-Pt. Resolutions

Nebraska's Sandhills Cattle Association, in convention May 20, adopted resolutions which: (1) asked that President Sam C. Hyatt of the American National call a meeting of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee with a view to setting up a program for aiding present livestock marketing conditions and re-balancing supply and demand; (2) urged that Congress place support on corn and other feed grains on a flexible basis; (3) called for a doubling of the 1-cent-per-head assessment on cattle to help finance the promotion of

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beef; (4) recommended a voluntary calfhood vaccination plan against brucellosis.

More than 300 cattlemen in attendance at the meeting re-elected the current slate of officers, including: Floyd Lackaff, Bassett, president; Ralph Baker, Valentine, vice-president; Chester Paxton, Thedford, treasurer; Glenn Buck, Wood Lake, secretary of the board, and Robert E. Hamilton, secretary-treasurer.

Panel Feature At North Park

Seventy-five members of the North Park Stock Growers Association at Walden, Colo., in mid-May elected Lloyd Hampton president, succeeding Vic Hanson, Jr., and Amos Allard vice-president. Kenneth Carlstrom was renamed secretary. Highlight of the meeting was a spirited panel on membership dues, resulting in a vote to retain a flat \$10 local membership fee instead of a proposal for a sliding scale fee. In resolutions the association endorsed the action of the executive committee of the American National in an April meeting in Denver, endorsed the proposed federal grazing land tenancy bill on which hearings were held in Washington in late May and called for a closed season on foxes as a means of controlling

moles. Representatives of the American National and the Colorado Cattlemen's Association were among speakers at the meeting. The annual well-attended banquet and dance came at conclusion of the meeting.

Regional Meeting Gets Good Crowd

Amid the optimistic atmosphere that can be induced by a good, and much-needed, rain, around 400 members of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association a number of weeks ago held a regional meeting at Scottsbluff. Speakers before the gathering included Earl L. Butz, head of the department of agricultural economics at Purdue University; Dr. J. L. George, state veterinarian; Norris J. Anderson, state tax commissioner, and Jeff H. Williams, stockman from Chickasha, Okla., who addressed the closing evening banquet.

Before adjourning, the stockmen made known their approval of the work done by the National Live Stock and Meat Board and recommended that contributions to it be doubled; urged that the President and Congress set up supports on a sliding scale for feed grains so costs might be aligned with cattle prices under such circumstances as now exist; suggested that there be emergency financing for cattle feeders next season.

S. D. Juniors Donate To Nat'l Building Fund

The South Dakota Junior Stock Growers held their annual convention in connection with the state seniors at Deadwood on May 25-27. Rex Messersmith, former National Junior president, was a speaker. The program also included an address by Cecil Hellbusch, agricultural director, Colorado Chain Stores, Inc., at Denver. When meetings were not being held many of the members attended senior committee meetings and general meetings.

On the second day the members enjoyed an all-day tour of the Northern Black Hills and the Homestake Gold Mine. That evening the drawing for the saddle, an annual event, took place. The organization realized a sizable profit.

Officers elected by the South Dakota Juniors include: Don Ham, Viewfield, president; Tom Jones, Midland, vice-president; Mrs. Tom Jones, Midland, secretary-treasurer.

The young group contributed \$100 to be paid this year into the American National Junior Association building fund, to be presented for the American National building in Denver. It is planned that another pledge will be made again at next year's meeting.

The convention was brought to a close in joint attendance with the seniors.



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Association Notes

At their last meeting, the directors of the **La Plata County (Colo.) Cattlemen's Association** unanimously adopted a resolution favoring a one-mill levy for beef promotion. In view of the all-time high in cattle numbers and the fact that pork and poultry are now competing with beef, the cattlemen favored this raising of funds to be collected on the assessed valuation of cattle in the state and to be used for advertising by the industry through its associations and other designated agencies.

Executive committeemen of the **Louisiana Cattlemen's Association**, who met recently at Alexandria, requested that public livestock markets in the state deduct 2 cents for each head of cattle handled, the proceeds to go to the National Live Stock and Meat Board for use in promoting the consumption of beef. On a state level, the committee called for an increase in membership dues for the association, the money thus gleaned to be earmarked for a similar promotion within Louisiana. N. H. Dekle of Brusley, president of the organization, described the proposed dues raise and 2-cent deductions as investments by the producers for aiding their own industry. Secretary Noah Ward of Baton Rouge, who is also a member of the state brand commission, discussed favorable reaction to a resolution adopted by the association in its March convention, urging that convicted stock thieves serve their terms without hasty pardon or parole considerations.

The **Southern California Cattlemen's Association** was recently dissolved and the members were automatically affiliated with the newly formed California Cattle Feeders Association. Cattle feeders from all parts of the state attended an organizational meeting in Los Angeles late last month and elected the following officers: Louis E. Nohl, Olive, president; Parley Richins, Bakersfield, board chairman; Herb Lyttle, Jr., Somis, executive vice-president. An office is being established at Los Angeles, and appointment of a permanent secretary is to be announced in the near future. The new head of the group, Mr. Nohl, issued a statement of intention to co-operate with the California Cattlemen's

An "official" group snapped at the spring meeting of the **Modoc County Cattlemen's Association**, held recently in Alturas, Calif. L. to r. are Rob Flourney, retiring secretary; Walt Rodman, retiring president; Brunel Christensen, re-elected vice-president; John Weber, new president for a two-year term, and Norman Nichols, secretary, also for two years.

Association and the American National. Main purpose of the separate organization was given as a need to represent the interests of the feeding segment of the industry in the state.

A new Florida association is one formed recently in **Citrus County** when some 60 cattlemen gathered for organizational purposes and to elect their first officers. These are: Maurice Hollins, Crystal River, president; Edwin Rooks and County Agent Quentin Medlin, both of Inverness, vice-president and secretary, respectively. Several Florida State Cattlemen's Association officers were present to talk to the group, and a spokesman later declared that the new county association would probably soon affiliate with the state organization.

Cattlemen of **Montana's Powell County** and adjoining sections of **Granite** and **Deer Lodge** counties recently met in Deer Lodge to complete organization of the **Intermountain Livestock Association**. The next meeting of the group will take place in August, and in the meantime the stockmen are launching a concentrated membership campaign. At the meeting recently held, actions included adoption of constitution and by-laws and election of the following officers: C. K. Warren, Deer Lodge, president; Soren Beck, Avon, vice-president; Kenneth Schurch, Deer Lodge, treasurer.

Thirty-five stockmen met at **Altoona Grange Hall** near **Boulder, Colo.**, for a meeting of the **Boulder and South Larimer Livestock Association**, recently formed by merger of the **Boulder County** organization and the **Boulder-South Larimer** group. The stockmen voted to sponsor a junior organization with the possibility that the youngsters' first project will be to get a move going in the area to clean up the borrow pits of beer cans, whiskey bottles and other motorist litter. The association already has a going **CowBelles** group which met simultaneously and also served refreshment. President of the association is **Jess Davis**; vice-president **Hal Hall**, and secretary **Willard Wells**, all of **Boulder**. **D. O. Appleton**, Producer editor, represented the American National in a talk on current cattle problems.

California's congressional representatives have been asked by the **California Cattlemen's Association** to save the livestock industry from a "feed squeeze."

The **CCA** president, **Jake L. Schneider** of **Sloughhouse**, asked for government sale of surplus feed grains on a parity price comparable with livestock prices. Thousands of cattlemen, he said, may be forced out of business because production costs are higher than prices realized from sale of the animals.

THE COVER

Field days like this are common occurrences these days. Through them, cattlemen get experts' ideas about grading; and they may be taken as evidence of widespread interest in the production of better beef animals.

Mexico Again Hit By Foot-and-Mouth

Two violent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have been reported by Mexico. Both were close together. The first one, reported May 25, was at **Gutierrez Zamora** in the state of **Vera Cruz**, pretty well toward the south of Mexico. The second was at nearby **Ojite**.

Experts from the U. S. Department of Agriculture were early dispatched to the area, including **Dr. M. R. Clarkson**, now deputy administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration. Others asked by Secretary of Agriculture **Benson** to go to Mexico were **Albert Mitchell**, chairman of the livestock advisory committee on foot-and-mouth disease, and past president of the American National, and **Dr. L. R. Noyes**, former U.S. director of the joint Mexican-United States commission for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease.

Fortunately at the time of the outbreaks there were still some members of the old aftosa clean-up squad left in Mexico, who would otherwise have been pulled out in the next month or so.

The two outbreaks are the first appearance of the disease in Mexico since August 1951, when an outbreak occurred near the present flareup. Infected and exposed animals have been slaughtered.

MSA Beef Bought for Export

The **USDA** has announced the purchase of 221,000 pounds of beef under the Mutual Security Agency export program for Greece and the Section 32 beef buying program. Purchases under both of these programs now total 3,892,000 pounds. Average cost of the latest purchase was 25.47 cents per pound, f.o.b. plants.



AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Attack on BRUCELLOSIS

What is plan C, the new plan for eradicating brucellosis?

Plan C is a calf vaccination program approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry as one of the procedures for eradicating the disease. From that there has been developed a plan to provide for certification of range and semi-range areas without requiring a complete test of all animals in herds where official calf vaccination has been practiced for at least three years.

Developed by a "task force" of livestock producers and veterinarians at the North Central Brucellosis Conference in 1952, the new plan has been widely endorsed by livestock organizations, including the American National Cattle-men's Association.

A. K. Kuttler, head of ARA's brucellosis work, says plan C usually takes longer to eradicate the disease than the test and slaughter plans, but it is sound and practical and economical in the range areas.

Tom Arnold, chairman of the sanitary committee of the American National, at its meeting in January 1953 said: "When the project is properly understood by the producers and all interested groups in the industry are permitted to participate in the development of the project, brucellosis will be less difficult to eradicate than some of the livestock diseases thus far successfully dealt with."

Action at the American National convention at Kansas City last January called for a voluntary plan which would accredit herds when 20 per cent of range or semi-range animals were tested and would employ trained laymen under supervision to administer vaccination and make agglutination tests where veterinarians were not available.

Although brucellosis is being gradually reduced, it is still killing more than a quarter million calves a year before they are born. A third of them are in beef herds.

'EAT MEAT AND GET THIN'

A reducing diet which includes lean meat is being advocated by many doctors. Tom Donnelly, Washington Daily News columnist, recently wrote the story of his "take-down" from 350 to 175 pounds. In the series, which ran in all Scripps-Howard papers, he urged dieters to spend their money on beef—not hot fudge sundaes.

FARM ANIMAL REPRODUCTION 3-DAY CONFERENCE TOPIC

The department of animal husbandry at Iowa State College is sponsoring a research conference on female reproduction in farm animals, July 7-9. Various phases of the chief conference subject will be discussed by authorities from the host institution as well as from other agricultural colleges and universities. For further information, write to Iowa State College at Ames.

June, 1953

Crested Wheatgrass Report

Crested wheatgrass can be used to increase the forage production of many deteriorated range lands in the cooler and moister parts of the Southwest, according to Farmers Bulletin No. 2056, just published by the USDA. It summarizes results from experimental crested wheatgrass plantings made during the past 30 years.

Forest Service studies show that this grows well on the range in mountains where ponderosa pine forests occur. It also may be planted successfully on areas that grow big sagebrush and pinyon-juniper if there is sufficient moisture. Most plantings on pinyon-juniper areas receiving less than 15 inches annual precipitation and on big sagebrush areas receiving less than 12 inches, however, have not been successful.

Where adapted in the Southwest, the crested wheatgrass has been a valuable addition to the range. It produces a large volume of palatable, good-quality forage in the spring and fall when summer-growing native forage plants are non-productive. It also withstands grazing well, and weight gains of cattle grazed on it are good.

Grazing newly planted wheatgrass should be delayed until the third growing season and never overgrazed, the bulletin recommends. Grazing young stands retards and may even prevent satisfactory establishment.

The bulletin describes in detail the best soil conditions for growing crested wheatgrass in the Southwest, preparation of the land for best results and how to plant the seed. A free copy (F.B. No. 2056), entitled "Reseeding Southwestern Range Lands with Crested Wheatgrass" may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

LAND TAKEN OUT OF FARMS

The Department of Agriculture estimates that between 1 million and 1.5 million acres of agricultural land are being absorbed annually by private industry, airfields and public highways. On the other side, 1.5 to 2 million acres are being reclaimed by drainage and irrigation each year on an average. One of the major projects responsible for removal of farm land from production is said to be new housing developments near larger cities. For the past decade an average of 600,000 new families have started homes each year, and no small part of the inroads on farm land areas occur in meeting the needs of suburban home sites.

CATTLE SLAUGHTER

Number of cattle slaughtered in 1952 was 9 per cent above 1951; cattle slaughter under federal inspection was up 11 per cent, other wholesale and retail slaughter was up 4 per cent and farm slaughter rose 12 per cent. Calf slaughter was up 6 per cent, and under federal inspection calves were also up 6 per cent.

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Wasteful Water Users

By Lynn H. Douglas

SECRETARY of the Interior Oscar Chapman, about the middle of September, 1952, released a news item lamenting the widespread occurrence of valueless trees and brush, which consume valuable irrigation water and waste it.

The juniper and mesquite of the Southwest, the oakbrush farther north, the snowberry of the central Rocky Mountain region, and the stagnated lodgepole pine over most of the mountainous West are examples of these noncommercial wasters. There are others, but these are the most widely known.

Not long after Mr. Chapman's release, we had an election. Those personally interested in Mr. Chapman's statement probably wondered whether the new administration would do anything about this problem that has been left untouched, though the ranchmen of the West have repeatedly complained about wasted water.

The secretary's release called attention to something every westerner knows, and also many in the Middle West and East. What Mr. Chapman did not explain was why nothing has been done by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior through many years to reduce this infestation. The Department of Agriculture has managed the national forests for over 50 years. The Department of Interior has supervised the public range for almost 20 years. The Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture received \$30,000,000 in the 1930's which was increased to \$72,000,000 in late years; but it has not spent any of these vast sums to alleviate the problem here discussed. The appropriation of the Department of Interior has been increased from \$98,800,000 in 1940 to \$686,000,000 in 1952. Worthless brush and trees on the public range are practically the same today as the first year, almost 20 years ago.

It is interesting to know just what this waste of water amounts to. The research specialists of the Forest Service determined, years ago, the relative loss of water by certain conifers (evergreen trees). The figures represent grams of water per dry weight growth increase: Limber pine 592; Lodgepole pine 842; Ponderosa pine 708; Bristlecone pine 743; Douglas fir 634; Engelman spruce 546; Scotch pine 436; Siberian larch 295 (sheds its leaves or needles in winter).

The maximum annual transpiration of several conifers and broad-leaved trees of the eastern United States in terms of depth of water, in inches, has been found to be: for white pine 8.06; red spruce 22.95; hickory 9.90, and beech 25.68. The foregoing figures are equivalent to the total annual precipitation in some of the drier areas of the U. S.

Fruit trees are also heavy users of water. In a study of 21 orchard cases the transpiration rate varied from 13 inches to 18 inches in 17 instances, and

for the remaining four cases the water loss was 24 inches, 31 inches, 31 inches and 38 inches, respectively. These data were calculated by the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station. Research organizations say that pasture grasses and weeds will lose about as much water per acre as trees but in forests and orchards where grasses and weeds grow under the trees there occurs a double loss of water per area.

It is not to be expected that commercial forests can be separated from the grasses and weeds growing under the trees, but where we have the worthless trees and the stagnated ones, such trees can and should be eliminated and there would be more grasses and weeds for livestock forage.

FOREST SERVICE PROPOSES REGULATION CHANGES

Proposed changes in Forest Service regulations are contained in an Apr. 6 letter sent out by Chief Forester McCordle to regional foresters and directors with copies to state and national livestock associations:

Distribution of Grazing Privileges

Eliminate all reference to, and provisions for, distribution of grazing privileges as now carried in Reg. G-4 and instructions, except the upper-limit restrictions. The broad general authority to make distribution contained in Reg. G-1 would be retained.

Transfer Adjustments

Eliminate all reference to, or provisions for, transfer adjustments as now carried in Reg. G-4 and instructions (except where necessary to obtain compliance with upper-limit restrictions or commensurability standards). Under this proposal, needed protection adjustments would be made as and when planned without relation to any transfer or preference. Scheduled reductions which happen to coincide with transfers would be made as scheduled. We would continue past policy of giving both the prospective seller and purchaser of base property or permitted livestock fullest possible information concerning the estimated grazing capacity, condition of the range, and probable status of the preference after transfer.

Upper and Lower Limits

Ketain upper limits but re-examine to make sure of a reasonable degree of consistency among forests and adjoining regions. Eliminate lower limits but observe the principle when allocating any surplus range which might become available.

Nonuse

Clarify conditions under which non-use may be allowed.

In accordance with past practices and the provisions of the Granger-Thye Act, proposed amendments to the grazing section of the national-forest manual containing these proposed policy changes will shortly be sent out for review and suggestions by livestock groups, field officers of the Forest Service, and other interested agencies. Following this review, all recommendations will be considered by the chief, and proposed changes in regulations will be submitted to the secretary for approval.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

WHAT'S IN A COW'S RUMEN?

In her four stomachs, a cow can hold 120 to 180 quarts. She can eat 100 pounds of grass daily and drink 10 to 15 gallons of water. The rumen is the largest of these four stomachs.

NEW DISCOVERIES about how the cow makes her own protein may change some of the old ideas about cattle feeding.

Promising leads in the laboratory still must be turned into feedlot practices. But cattlemen already are talking about what has been learned in feeding tests at state experiment stations.

The prospects show why:

Poor quality forage may become more useful. Corncobs, straw, cottonseed hulls, sorghum bundles, even last year's hay may yield a lot of energy and some protein and minerals when we learn how to use such low-grade products.

Urea, the high-nitrogen material made from coal, water, and air, may extend feed supplies by replacing part of the oil meals and other concentrates in cattle rations.

All this is suggested by new light thrown on bacterial fermentation in the largest of the cow's four stomachs, the rumen.

Experiments in the use of urea are based on knowledge that certain rumen bacteria use the nitrogen in urea to make amino acids, the building blocks of protein, in their own bodies. When these bacteria pass on through the other stomachs and die, they are digested and the body proteins of the bacteria become a source of protein for the cow.

It's the rumen that enables a cow to take a lot of fibrous material. The micro-organisms break down cellulose, such as that in straw or corncobs, into products the animal can use.

Studies at Agricultural Research Administration agricultural research center have shown that there may be 50 to 60 different kinds of bacteria in a cow's rumen. But we don't even have names for these bacteria, nor do we know definitely which help and which may hinder normal rumen action. We do

know their numbers are enormous; 17 billion have been found in a space the size of a kernel of corn.

Scientists are trying to learn more about the nature of the bacteria and the part each kind plays in the digestion, nutrition and physiology of the cow. Fundamental studies on digestion and metabolism now under way in the Bureau of Dairy Industry, and in cooperation with Michigan State College, should produce the answers we need.

How efficiently can we use urea? What changes occur in rumen bacteria under various conditions? Can we encourage the development of desirable micro-organisms in the digestive system? Questions such as these must be answered before we can realize the possibilities shown by the recent feeding tests.

In some experiments, satisfactory gains have been made by feeding urea along with corncobs and other low-quality roughages. In general, limits of toxicity have been determined and commercial feed makers are offering rations containing urea as a source of nitrogen.

More research is needed on feeding urea to both beef and dairy cattle before the question of costs and returns to farmers can be settled.

A recent Bureau of Agricultural Economics survey showed that Corn Belt farmers should be able to use urea profitably in fattening beef cattle. It probably would pay in feeding growing cattle or in wintering cattle in the Great Plains and western Corn Belt. But for urea to make money as an oil-meal substitute in dairy rations, the price of oil meal must be better than 1 1/4 times the cost of grain.

Probably the best prospect for urea is as an extender of feed supplies, when fed with such materials as corncobs and other farm wastes. There never has been enough high-protein feed. If new developments help us spread our available supplies over more cattle, we can increase our beef and dairy production for human food.—Agricultural Research.

Beef Consumption At Per Capita High

It is expected that Americans will eat more beef in 1953 than in any of the past 44 years, because of the increase in supplies, says an American Meat Institute report just issued. It is anticipated that beef consumption will jump from 61 pounds per person last year to 70 1/2 pounds. In 1909 consumption rose to about 73 pounds. The 1953 total consumption of all meats will probably reach 145 pounds, according to the institute—about a pound more than in 1952 and highest since 1947, when it stood at 153 pounds. Lower prices to the housewife were attributed to the growth of the nation's cattle population to a record 94,000,000 (22 per cent above 1949), to bring about a heavy marketing increase.

Realty Drop Widespread

A drop in farm real estate values more widespread than in any similar period since mid-1949 is reported for the four months ended Mar. 1 by the USDA. The next six months are expected by many experts to bring further declines. The market decrease already shown was strongest in the West but was general in all but six states.

The dip in farm real estate values, at 2 per cent, dropped the index of average per-acre value to 209 per cent of the 1912-14 base of 100—1 per cent under the same period last year. Reason given for the big slump in western prices was the sharp lowering of prices for beef cattle. Average value per acre of farm land in March was \$80.31, compared with \$84.06 a year earlier. Per-acre values ranged from \$352.87 (in New Jersey) to \$16.14 (Wyoming).

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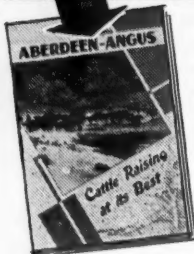
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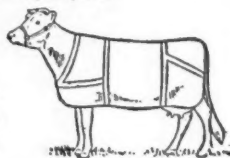
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INVESTIGATOR REPORTS ON HYPERKERATOSIS

RESULTS of extensive investigations into the nature and causes of hyperkeratosis, or the so-called "X-disease" in cattle, have been announced by R. D. Lewis, director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. Lewis quoted from a report by Dr. H. Schmidt, Texas station veterinarian, who has been working for several years on the problem.

"Hyperkeratosis," says Dr. Schmidt, "is not really a disease, but is the result of cattle consuming even a small portion of a chemical which is very poisonous to them."

Investigations in Texas and elsewhere have traced this peculiar sickness and the resulting death losses only to the consumption by cattle of chlorinated naphthalene compounds. This material has many uses in industry, among them being in lubricants and in cutting oils and top cylinder oils.

Dr. Schmidt's investigations lead him to believe that the much publicized death losses from hyperkeratosis occur mainly from only two sources: (1) accidental contamination of commercial feeds from outside sources; (2) from greases treated with chlorinated naphthalene which cattle lick off of farm machinery.

Dr. Schmidt said that hyperkeratosis is not traceable to any ingredient deliberately placed in prepared feeds, or to any process used in the manufacture of such feeds.

Recent extensive occurrences of hyperkeratosis were traced to cottonseed pellets made by a feed manufacturer whose pelleting machine was later found to be lubricated by grease containing chlorinated naphthalene. When this was discovered, the manufacturer obtained lubricants guaranteed to be free of the poisonous compound. Other Texas food manufacturers have been alerted to do likewise, and manufacturers of farm machinery have been warned of the danger of adding chlorinated compounds to greases they use.

Dr. Schmidt told of several instances in which cattle owners have mistakenly believed their cattle were affected with the disease, among them, malnutrition from grazing drouth stricken pastures and the consequent slow starvation from the lack of essential food nutrients.

"We now know that the hyperkeratosis condition begins with typical symptoms of vitamin A deficiency, consisting of excessive tears, a clear nasal discharge and slobbering," Dr. Schmidt reported.

"On hot days one may observe the affected animals panting, with tongues protruding. They are night blind. This picture is seen in calves nursing their poisoned mothers.

"In older animals, it depends entirely on the stage of the disease as to what you see. Here we look for abortion, loss in weight, nasal discharge, drooling, scours, excessive tears and horny le-

sions in the mouth and on the skin.

"In the present occurrences I have failed to find skin lesions in a number of instances and, in one case I found the skin lesions but none in the mouth."

Investigations announced in July, 1952, by the Tennessee station proved chlorinated naphthalene compounds to be at least one of the causes of the disease. In the meantime, hyperkeratosis investigations also were under way in Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Schmidt in mid-1952 found one brand of grease that produced the disease. He also produced hyperkeratosis in experimental cattle by feeding them pellets made in the feed mill which inadvertently used a pelleting machine lubricant containing the chlorinated naphthalene compound.

Hyperkeratosis, first recognized in 1941, has caused serious losses of meat, milk and other animal products in almost every cattle-producing area of the country. The disease, unless fatal, runs a normal course of from several weeks to about three months. Young stock are more susceptible than adults. Severely affected animals usually die, and abortion is common among breeding animals. At the present time the only sure preventive is to keep cattle from contact with any product known to contain the poisonous material.

Dr. Schmidt advised against a cattle selling hysteria. "I have repeatedly cautioned owners and veterinarians to go slow in selling cattle because I felt that not necessarily all animals in a herd had received enough of the poison to do irreparable damage, and that some of the cattle probably could be saved for breeding animals."

QUAKER OATS BRINGING OUT NEW PROTEIN FEED

A new Quaker Oats Company product, called Furameal, has been tested at the firm's livestock research farm and a limited amount used in some of the Quaker Oats feeds in one test market. The meal is planned as a weapon against the growing shortage of natural proteins. A pilot plant at Omaha is beginning small-volume production of the new product.

Letters To THE EDITOR (Cont. fr. P. 4)

Proof," page 27 of the April PRODUCER, possibly you will be interested in the tabulations of growth records on our animals. These were sheets intended for handing to members of a cattle feeders association I was invited to address on "bull testing." We plan to put some such data in a more suitable form for mailing. So far as I am able to learn, we are the only breeders in Ohio who furnish customers growth records when they inspect the cattle.—Charles E. Haigler, Fayette County, O.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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UDUCER

For the animal ON THE SICK LIST

WAIT 60 DAYS

The records of artificial breeding associations in this country show that the best rate of conception occurs between 60 and 100 days after calving. A cow needs a few weeks to get back to normal after her ordeal of having a calf.

PENICILLIN

Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, is marketing an antibiotic medicine for veterinary use only. It is the veterinary form of "Duracillin A.S."—a long-acting penicillin similar to that for human use.



Bossy's baby gets a shot of "Duracillin A.S."—Picture courtesy Eli Lilly and Co.

WEANING FOALS

Proper time to wean foals is at five to six months of age. If possible, they should be kept in familiar surroundings and the mares removed to a distance so the foals cannot hear them. On good pasture or eating some grain, the foals should wean more easily.—R. B. Cathcart, Kansas State College.

FORMULA FOR PROFIT

Lederle Laboratories now have available for loan prints of a film, "Formula for Profit." This demonstrates use of formula feeds and the results that can be expected from feeding well-balanced formula feeds that contain Aureomycin. The firm's film library at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City 20, N. Y., should be contacted four weeks in advance of time for showing of film.

CATTLE WARTS

Unsightly and troublesome cattle warts may be safely clipped or tied off tightly with thread, reports Dr. H. S. Bryan of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois. Tincture of iodine should be applied either way. Small warts, such as are often found on a cow's udder, sometimes disappear if olive oil or castor oil is applied daily. A 10 per cent solution of salicylic acid once a week also helps. For large clusters of warts, a rather new wart vaccine is recommended.

CALF SCOURS

Kao-Strep, a new product for treatment of calf scours and other intestinal diseases in farm animals, is offered by Wyeth, Inc., of Philadelphia. Mortality

rate of scours is high; it is a serious intestinal ailment of new-born calves which usually attacks them during the first days of life. Wyeth cautions that the new product should not be given to ruminating animals except under supervision of a veterinarian because the normal population of bacteria necessary to digestion may be disturbed.

RABIES

Rabies is caused by a virus and, though primarily a disease of dogs, affects many other animals—among them being horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. It is practically always transmitted by the bite of an affected animal. There is no known cure for rabies once it sets in; the only treatment is in prevention. Dogs can be vaccinated as a matter of routine. Animals exposed to rabies may be immunized—if shortly after exposure takes place.—J. H. Cowan, veterinary medicine, Kansas State College.

CANCER EYE

Susceptibility of cancer eye infection in beef cattle appears to be inherited, and to reduce incidence in a herd, Kansas State College suggests the producer (1) ship infected animals and their offspring and (2) select as herd sires those animals free from cancer eye and whose parents and grandparents never had it.—Lewis Holland, animal husbandry.

DON'T CLIP

Dogs should never have their hair clipped during the summer months. A dog perspires through the mouth, and exposing his skin to direct rays of the sun only makes his days warmer. A human being perspires through the skin and evaporation cools him off, but when a clipped dog becomes warm there is no evaporation on the skin to regulate his temperature.—From True West Magazine.

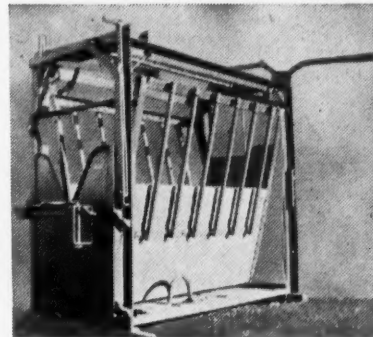
BACK-RUBBER

South Dakota experiments indicate advisability of using the back-rubber method of controlling flies on cattle on summer pasture. The construction is simple: Two well-anchored posts with a cable wrapped with burlap stretched between them. The back-rubbers should be soaked with a 5 per cent oil solution of DDT. The back-rubbers should be located near water and salt to assure best results. Detailed information is available in Bulletin 418 from South Dakota State College at Brookings.—Don L. Good, husbandry.

KEEPING LIVESTOCK HEALTHY

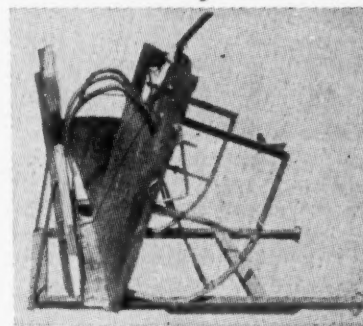
The 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture, available from the U. S. Govt. Printing Office at Washington, D. C., for \$2.25, has been reprinted by popular demand. The top illustrated reference book for stockman, farmer, etc.

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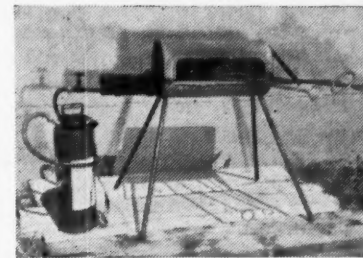
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LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By Dorothy McDonald

Sometimes I wonder if the view beyond the quiet windows of this Little Place can be of interest to other CowBelles. There's just a row of pepper trees, a twist of quiet country road caught between white wooden fences, and beyond the canyon a lift of blue hills and a glimpse of busy highway along which an ant-like stream of cars goes scurrying.

How different from the Ranch House, for there the windows looked down beyond the garden and the ancient apple trees to the area around the barns and corrals and sheds around which some ranch activity seemed always waiting to be viewed!

Here only the cycle of the seasons seems the same—but gentler, of course, than in the high, stormy hills around the Ranch House. And down here, too, each spring brings the new crop of kittens—descendants in the direct line from the first Ranch cat, named for some now forgotten reason Suzy Kulikoff. Each time I walk town the canyon path their small, inquisitive pansy-faces peer at me from the clumps of sage and buckbrush. Some are tabbies, like the original Suzy, but this year we seem to have a good many pretty long-haired ones in a lovely shade of bluish-gray. Some handsome visiting stranger must have walked this way, it seems!

Now that the mother cats are off about their own affairs again, the small ones come reluctantly to make friends with me around the feeding-pan. They come by ones and twos, walking stiffly on tiptoe and with small tails fluffed up like bottle-brushes, junior size, to stick their faces eye-deep in the warm milk. Selfish creatures, cats . . . but, somehow, I like them that way.

Abject devotion never has appealed to me. Perhaps that is why the old Scottie dog "Mr. MacGregor," who lived with us for nearly fourteen years without once surrendering a bit of his own dour independent individuality, is so much missed now he is gone. We've had so many offers of dogs to take his place, but somehow we cannot make up our minds to take another. Some day, no doubt, just exactly the right dog for us will appear . . . but it's my guess that when it does, it will be one much more likely to bite when it's annoyed than one too much inclined to give blind, unswerving adoration.

Somehow, I've never felt good nor wise nor perfect enough to expect complete devotion from a horse, a dog . . . or a fellow human. I'd rather that they saw me realistically, as just a very usual

sort of fallible mortal . . . and loved me anyhow. Wouldn't you?

* * *

Meet Your Neighbor

I should like this month to present one of our most active CowBelle members, a lady who was a charter member of the group organized in Worland back in 1940, who served on the original charter board of the National, and who last year was president of her state CowBelles—Mrs. Fred D. Boice, Sr., of Cheyenne, Wyoming. It should surprise no one to know that she has also been active in many other civic betterment programs in her home state, for it is axiomatic—or so it seems to me—that only the really busy people find time to get worthwhile things accomplished.



Mrs. Boice

Margaret Boice was born on a ranch in Colorado, educated at the University of Wyoming and at Wellesley College. She sang and taught music professionally in Boston, and has directed the Chancel Choir of the Presbyterian Church in Cheyenne for 24 years, singing there for ten years previously as soprano soloist. For years, Colonel E. N. Wentworth and Mrs. Boice sang at all the stockgrowers' conventions, as literally dozens of stockmen have reminded me. "You sure missed something, if you never heard them," I've been told. I'm so sorry that I never had the chance.

Mrs. Boice has always been vastly interested in the work of women's clubs, especially the legislative end. She has been local president, state president of the Wyoming Federation of Women's Clubs, and is now serving her second term on the board of the general federation, the National organization.

She was active in the original groups that organized the Society for the Prevention of Cancer in her state, the Crippled Children and Adults organization; was co-chairman of the Nurses' Aides during World War II and also worked with the staff assistants of the Red Cross during all that time. She also assisted in the formation of a school of nursing at the University of Wyoming.

All these activities add up to splendid citizenship in her home state, but it is in another field—her contribution to

our own CowBelles—that we especially wish to honor her. At local, state and National levels Mrs. Boice has worked hard and long for the cattlemen and their families. As president of her state group she organized a program called "Operation Information," the purpose of which was to disseminate factual information regarding the production, marketing, feeding and processing of beef and to combat some of the vicious propaganda in relation to the cattle industry as a whole, especially in regard to conservation of natural resources, water rights and so on. With the help of her very able chairman, Mrs. Joe Watt of Moorcroft, she made what is perhaps the greatest stride to date in our public relations work in the material they presented to the press, to national groups and to the cattlemen's magazines. In no field can a ranch wife better serve those who share her way of life!

And make no mistake: Margaret Boice is a ranch wife. She and Mr. Boice are the second generation to whom old P. O. Ranch has been home, and there are two sons and four grandchildren to carry on the tradition. Fred D. Boice, Jr., and his wife Shirley (who was featured in the very first of these columns back in May of 1951) live at the ranch nowadays . . . and Margaret Boice says, with a grandmother's pride, "Fred D. III—Freddie—though he is only eleven, is already the best cowboy on the ranch, active in 4-H work and generally interested in all the activities of cattle raising."

So for many years to come there should be Boices active in the cattle industry and in our own organization, the CowBelles. And if the girls in the family live up to the standards set by their grandmother, Mrs. Fred D. Boice, Sr.—Margaret Boice—then we shall be lucky indeed.

We need a lot of neighbors just like Mrs. Boice.

At Home on the Range

Remember my telling about a discussion we had in my neighborhood lately about how long home-made bread should be allowed to rise? I'd remarked that one of my objections to baking my own bread was that the whole operation was spread over so much time that while I waited for the dough to get light I usually went out to work in my yard, or to fool around with my little horse, and become so absorbed that I forgot about the bread until the dough had fallen flat on its face. One of my neighbors said she found it much easier to hurry the whole process through while she was finishing the breakfast dishes and the necessary early-morning work, so that her bread was baked and cooling before

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

ever she was ready to go outdoors. According to her, it wasn't necessary to let the bread rise twice before making it into loaves. I said then I was going to do a little experimenting along that line and then tell you how it turned out for me.

There are still kinks to be ironed out in some of the recipes, but here are two that have worked out wonderfully well, short-cutting the second rising in the bowl. When you are tired of your usual white and wholewheat loaves, do try these. I know you'll like them.

CRACKED WHEAT BREAD

(Two 1½-lb. loaves)

½ cup cracked wheat	2 tbsp. butter
1 cup boiling water	1 cup evaporated milk (or fresh milk scalded and cooled)
1 envelope dry yeast, or	1 tbsp. salt
1 cake compressed yeast	2 tbsp. molasses or sugar
½ cup lukewarm water	6¼ cups flour (approximately)

STEP ONE: Pour boiling water over the cracked wheat, stir smooth; add salt, butter and molasses. Cover kettle and let stand for ten minutes.

STEP TWO: Sprinkle yeast into the lukewarm water, let stand for ten minutes, then stir.

STEP THREE: Add milk to the cracked wheat mixture, cool to lukewarm. ADD: 2 cups of flour and the softened yeast. Let this sponge stand for ten minutes, to make the dough easier to knead.

STEP FOUR: Sift remainder of the flour (about 4¼ cups) into bowl. (I use half white and half wholewheat, but this is a matter of family taste.) Mix in the sponge, making the dough just stiff enough to clean the bowl. Knead for 10 minutes or until smooth and springy.

STEP FIVE: Grease mixing bowl lightly, put in dough and turn over so that all parts are slightly greased. Let rise until double in bulk.

STEP SIX: Punch down dough. Shape into two loaves. Let rise again until double in bulk.

STEP SEVEN: Bake 45 minutes at 400 degrees. Remove from pans and while still hot brush crust generously with melted butter. Cool before storing.

YEAST RYE BREAD

(2 large or 3 small loaves)

4 cups rye flour	2 tbsp. sugar or molasses
8 cups (about) white flour, or	2 pkgs. dry yeast or two yeast cakes
6 cups white and 2 cups wholewheat	1 tbsp. caraway seed or
3 cups lukewarm water, preferably potato water	1 tbsp. grated orange rind for each loaf.
2 tbsp. melted butter	
1 tbsp. salt	

STEP ONE: Crumble yeast into lukewarm water. (I like to boil a small potato, press through a sieve, and add this sieved pulp and water. Makes a tender and more moist loaf than plain water.) When yeast is dissolved, add salt, melted butter, sugar or molasses and four

cups of the white flour. Let stand a few minutes until the sponge is bubbly. Beat well before proceeding to next step.

STEP TWO: Add rest of the flour and rye flour, using just enough to clean the bowl.

STEP THREE: Put on lightly-floured board and knead until smooth and elastic.

STEP FOUR: Put in greased bowl, cover and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk.

STEP FIVE: Punch down. Divide into loaves. Sprinkle the caraway seeds or orange rind over each piece (orange rye is especially good) and work well through the dough as you knead and shape the loaves.

STEP SIX: Let the loaves rise in a warm place until double in bulk.

STEP SEVEN: Bake at 425 degrees for 15 minutes; reduce heat to 375 degrees and bake 25 to 30 minutes more. Rub the crust well with melted butter while still hot. Cool before storing.

There's something so homelike and soul-satisfying about the good smell of brown loaves baking! I hope your families will like these as well as my folks do. And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening . . . to you all.—D.M.

* * *

Here are a few suggestions for preparing the Coronation Roast pictured and described on Page 9. They come from Matt Bernatsky, a famed authority on the culinary arts.

Mr. Bernatsky, a native of Hungary who has cooked for royalty throughout Europe, says that the standard bread dressing which has a dominant sage flavor is excellent for veal. And the standard dressing has infinite variations with the use of "tasty" fats or minced and fried mushrooms, oysters, chicken livers, ham, ground beef, pork or liver—or with combinations of any or all.

A menu including heated French bread spread with garlic-butter, chopped green salad, green vegetable and light dessert would indeed make this a royal party meal, the expert declared. And, he pointed out, few meats are as good for cold snacks as is roasted veal.

Mr. Bernatsky cautioned homemakers not to pack the stuffing too tight because of the natural shrinkage of the outer circle of meat. He also reminded them to allow the roast to "rest" for half an hour before carving, to safeguard its juicy tenderness and flavor.

CowBelle Notes

Following their custom of meeting successively in various parts of the county, the San Diego CowBelles journeyed to Escondido for their meeting on May 20, which consisted of a morning business session, luncheon and a social hour in the afternoon. The talented young vocalist Miss Lois Foster entertained with three numbers, and Mrs. Jane Orbom gave an interesting talk on the subject, "Be as proud of your



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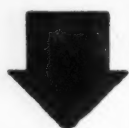
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5

6

Thorp Hereford Farms *All Star* SALE

NORTH STAR HEREFORDS, INC.
THORP HEREFORD FARMS

Combination Sale

beef on the table as on the hoof."

This new and active group, organized in January of this year, has for its first philanthropic activity contracted to supply a beef to the Door of Hope, a San Diego institution. In the belief that the busier they are the better the organization will be, they will choose a second charitable project at their July meeting, which will be held at the Oliver Ranch, Descanso.

Delegates to the Western Colorado CowBelle Council meeting at Collbran on May 1 heard final results of an essay contest sponsored by the council for 7th and 8th grade students. Governor Dan Thornton; Wilson Rockwell, Paonia writer, and Lyle Liggett, public relations director for the American National Cattlemen's Association, judged the contest. Nineteen essays from seven Western Slope counties were considered in the final judging.

In other business of the day, the CowBelles discussed the uniform federal grazing land act which has been introduced in both houses of Congress. Letters will be sent to the Colorado congressional representatives from the council, affiliated units and individual CowBelles asking support for the bill.

Plateau Valley CowBelles were hostesses for the day and were given a standing vote of thanks from the 72 CowBelles present at the meeting.

Ninety ladies were present in New

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Orleans for the Mar. 26-27 meeting of the Louisiana CowBelles Association.

Mrs. P. E. Williams of Davenport, Fla., came to talk to the Louisiana auxiliary, and she read a paper written by Mrs. O. W. Lynam, former National president of the CowBelles. Mrs. Sam C. Hyatt of Hyattsville, Wyo., wife of the president of the American National, was also an honored guest.

Officers elected for the year are: Miss Catherine Robertson, Erwinville, president; Mrs. Sylvan Friedman, Natchez, vice-president; Mrs. David Perkins, Hamburg, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. W. I. Brian, Alexandria, historian.

An official song of their own has been adopted by the Nebraska CowBelles. One of the members, Mrs. John Furman of Marsland, is the composer of the song, sung for the first time when some 200 ladies gathered for a luncheon recently at Scottsbluff. When the Nebraska Stock Growers' convention is held June 12 at Omaha, the CowBelles hope that all members will be able to sing the catchy tune from memory. The words to it are:

"Come on along, come on along,
Join the CowBelles' merry throng;
Put on your spurs,
Your chaps and boots,
Herd the dogies in our chutes;
Corral your troubles,
Lasso your worries,
Leave your blues along the trail;
Come on along, come on along,
Join the CowBelles' merry throng!"

The CowBelles organization of the North Park Stock Growers Association met in Walden, Colo., 80 strong for a luncheon-style-show meeting May 23. New officers elected included Mrs. Loys Hampton, president; Mrs. Keith Severson, vice-president, and Mrs. Frances Chedsey, secretary-treasurer, all of Walden, Colo.

During the convention last month of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association the ladies of the organization formed a state CowBelles group. Elected to the

presidency was Miss Ilda May Hayes of Burns, vice-president is Mrs. Tom McElroy, Jr., of Vale, and secretary-treasurer is Mrs. Paul Stewart of Fields. More than 100 members had signed up before the end of the first of the three days of sessions.

Washington CowBelles are proud of the fact that they now have about five times as many members, 320 at present, as they had just a year ago, and they give much of the credit to the president, Mrs. Floyd Bloomfield.

This state auxiliary held its second annual business meeting May 16 at Yakima. All of the ladies received gardenia corsages when they arrived, and they witnessed a western style show during luncheon, conducted by Mrs. J. A. Courtwright, the program chairman. The chairman of the legislative committee, Mrs. John McMinimee, presented the resolutions and by-laws which were adopted. In line with these, all officers of the group were chosen to remain for another year: Mrs. Floyd Bloomfield, president; Mrs. Ray Kinchelo, vice-president; Mr. Lloyd Story, secretary. Mrs. Jim Hereford of Thornton was named treasurer.

A special guest was Mrs. Sam C. Hyatt, wife of the American National president and herself a former president of the Wyoming CowBelles.

The group voted to become affiliated with the National CowBelles, and passed a resolution backing the cattlemen's stand for an assessment of 5 cents per head for advertising purposes. A state project for the auxiliary will be sponsoring a poster contest among grade school children to advertise the beef industry.

The ladies heard a speech by Jerry Sotola of Armour & Co.

CHICAGO SHOW PLANS IN WORK

The 54th renewal of the International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show at Chicago is scheduled for Nov. 28-Dec. 5 and plans for this 1953 event were launched at a spring meeting held recently by directors of the show. It has been announced that a prize list totaling more than \$100,000 is to be offered this year in the competitions featuring the major breeds of beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine. All divisions of the cattle show will remain the same as last year, the management declares, with the exception of the shorted division of the carlot cattle show which the board has decided to eliminate in 1953.

POLLED HEREFORDS SET REGISTRATION RECORD

A record number of Polled Hereford cattle registration certificates for one month was issued by the American Polled Hereford Association during April, with 10,000 certificates issued to cattlemen all over the nation during the month. This equalled the number issued by the association in 16 years after the first animal of the breed was registered. The April record pushed the all-

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time total number issued by the association at Kansas City to 602,817.

WYOMING ANGUS FIGURES

Sixty-nine head brought a total of \$18,060 for an average of \$262 in the Wyoming Angus Association sale at Douglas in mid-May. Twenty-six bulls averaged \$341 and 43 females \$214; the champion bull and female sold for \$800 and \$310 respectively.

RICE SHIPS YOUNG BULL

A bull from the ranch of John E. Rice & Sons at Sheridan, Wyo., is on his way to new ownership at New South Wales, Australia. The animal was bought by a member of a firm at Tarago while he was on an extensive visit to this country. This is not the first Rice shipment to Australia; the present export has been preceded by a previous bull some years ago and by a number of heifers last year. Rice has also sold to buyers in New Zealand, Hawaii, Argentina and Uruguay.

ANGUS ROLLS AT RECORD

A new membership high was reached on May 1 by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association which now has a roster showing a total of 25,306 cattlemen holding lifetime memberships. Figures for the first seven months of the fiscal year 1953 show new breed registrations number 114,706, with 78,210 transfers. Since start of the fiscal year on Oct. 1, 1,678 new lifetime members have been entered and 212 junior memberships have been issued (these latter available to boys and girls under 21 and convertible at expiration to lifetime memberships).

TEXANS VISIT MEXICO

A goodwill group trip to Mexico was recently sponsored by the State Fair of Texas for purposes of promoting the first annual Pan-American Livestock Exposition, Oct. 10-21, during the 1953 fair at Dallas.

NOTED SHORTHORN SOLD

Edellyn Farms at Wilson, Ill., have sold Edellyn Squadron Leader, five-year proved improving herd bull, to John Shuman of Deer Trail, Colo. The animal has won numerous honors, as did his dam.

WYOMING ANGUS SALE HELD

The May 11 sale held by the Wyoming Aberdeen-Angus Association showed a total of \$18,060 on 69 head, for a \$252 average, 26 bulls averaging \$341 and 43 females \$214. The champion bull sold for \$800 and the champion female at \$310.

POLLED HEREFORD "SPECIAL"

Consideration is being given to possibility of running a special train to and from the 1953 National Polled Hereford Show and Sale which will take place Nov. 2-4 in San Francisco. The special would carry breeders and their families from all points east of the

June, 1953

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

COMMERCIAL AND PUREBRED ANGUS CATTLE

RANCH SALE OCT. 23, 1953

State Angus feeder sale, Billings, Oct. 22; Ours (N Bar Ranch), Oct. 23; North Montana Feeder Sale, Great Falls, Mont., Oct. 24
N BAR RANCH GRASS RANGE, MONTANA

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

Have a carload of really good 2-year-old bulls for sale. We lowered prices 18 per cent last fall, 10 per cent April 1. The bulls are as good as ever.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

POLLED AND HORNED HEREFORD BULLS

THE RIGHT AGE FOR HEAVY SERVICE

Quality bulls raised under Wyoming range conditions

A. B. HARDIN, GILLETTE, WYO.

Rockies. Persons interested in such a trip, to originate in Kansas City, should communicate with the American Polled Hereford Association, 1110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

REGISTER OF MERIT AWARD GIVEN TO PACIFIC SHOW

The American Hereford Association has awarded Register of Merit classification to the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at North Portland, Ore. This represents recognition of progress in the field of service to the purebred beef cattle industry of the West; just eight other shows in the country have received this. It is expected that as a result of the award, which will give Hereford breeders an opportunity for their cattle to accomplish Register of Merit points, many more will be attracted to the show, dates of which are Oct. 20-24.

NORTH. COLO. SELLS HEREFORDS

In the 35th auction of the Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders Association at Greeley, the top price was \$720, with a total realized on 51 bulls of \$17,190 and an average for the sale of \$337. Other high prices of the event were \$650, \$560 and \$510; several animals also sold at \$500 each. The sale was managed by Stow L. Witwer.

YOUNG ANGUS WINS

In the 18th annual Junior Livestock Show held May 5-8 at Spokane, a 13-month-old 930-pound Angus steer won top place over 600 others in the 4-H and FFA divisions. Exhibitor was 13-year-old Virginia Nelson of Walla Walla, Wash.

TEXAS SHORTHORNS SET RECORD

In the Scofield Shorthorn sale at Austin, Texas, May 11, record prices included \$26,000 for the top bull and \$14,000 for the top female. Ten bulls averaged \$3,757 and 22 females \$2,767, and 18 head offered by guest consignors brought an average of \$750. Sale total was \$111,855.

WHR HEIFER BRINGS \$886

The Wyoming Hereford Ranch late last month held a sale of pasture-bred heifers on which total realized was \$143,510 for 162 head sold, making an \$886 average. The top pen brought \$2,085 each.

TRIPLE U HEREFORDS SELL

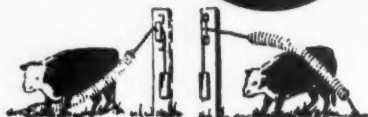
A sale held by the Triple U Hereford Ranch at Gettysburg, S. D., resulted in a total of \$37,435 head to make an average of \$411. The 64 bulls averaged \$480 and 27 females \$249. The top bull brought \$1,450 and the top female \$330.

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Personal Mention

Frank G. Fitz-Roy, who has been in charge of the Omaha district office of the Packers and Stockyards Division since Dec. 1, 1946, has transferred to New York City as district supervisor there. Pending permanent appointment of a successor, Quentin H. Bierman is in charge at Omaha.

John C. Burns of Fort Worth has been chosen recipient of the 1952 A. Harris & Company Texas award. The \$1,000 annual cash award was set up in 1950 to recognize some Texan's contribution to the advancement of the arts, sciences or industries. The 1952 award went to the beef cattle industry of the state because as one of the oldest institutions in Texas it has contributed largely to its growth and development. Mr. Burns was honored for his outstanding contributions to the industry.



Mr. Burns

Dr. S. O. Fladness: Dr. Fladness, since 1941 the assistant chief of the BAI, died of a heart attack in Washington on May 25. He had been ill several months. A Norwegian immigrant at the age of one year, when brought here by his parents, Dr. Fladness became connected with the BAI in 1906; in 1912 became a veterinarian at Chicago Veterinary College, and in 1913 rejoined the bureau. In 1951 he received the department's distinguished service award for outstanding leadership in disease control and eradication work.

BAE Issues Figures On Year's Meat Output

United States meat production totaled 23 billion pounds in 1952, according to the BAE, this amount being 5 per cent more than the 21.9 billion pounds produced in 1951. Last year's output (commercial and farm slaughter) was the fifth largest on record, the record being set in 1944 at 25.2 billion pounds. Beef production last year was 9.7 billion pounds, 9 per cent greater than the year before, and veal production, at 1.2 billion pounds, was 11 per cent higher than the 1.1 billion pounds produced a year earlier. Mutton and lamb production totaled 648,000,000 pounds—up 24 per cent from a year earlier; hog production was up about the same percentage at 11.5 billion pounds. Hogs furnished 50 per cent of the total production; beef represented 42 per cent; veal 5 per cent; mutton and lamb 3 per cent.



Oct. 20-24—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Nov. 28-Dec. 5—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
Dec. 4-5—California Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Santa Cruz.
Jan. 12-14, 1954—Convention, American National Cattlemen's Assn., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Jan. 15-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS (Chicago)

	May 26, 1953	May 27, 1953
Beef, Prime	\$37.00-38.00	
Beef, Choice	36.00-38.00	
Beef, Good	34.00-36.00	
Beef, Comm.	32.00-34.00	
Veal, Prime	40.00-42.00	
Veal, Choice	36.00-40.00	
Veal, Good	34.00-37.00	
Lamb, Choice	47.00-51.00	
Pork Loin, 8-12 lbs.	59.00-60.00	

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	May 26, 1953	May 27, 1953
Steers, Prime	\$23.00-25.25	\$34.50-37.50
Steers, Choice	21.50-23.75	32.50-35.50
Steers, Good	20.00-22.25	30.00-33.25
Steers, Comm.	18.00-20.25	27.50-30.50
Vealers, Cm.-Gd.	18.00-24.00	32.00-37.50
Calves, Cm.-Gd.	17.00-20.00	28.00-33.50
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	19.25-23.50	30.50-37.50
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	15.00-19.50	24.50-32.75
Hogs (200-240 lbs.)	24.25-24.75*	20.50-21.75
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	25.00-25.50	27.50-28.50
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	5.50- 6.50	11.50-13.00

(* 180-240 in 1953)

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In Thousands of Pounds)

	Apr. 30, 1953	Mar. 31, 1953	Apr. 30, 1952	5-Year Avg.
Frozen Beef	206,395	221,924	230,176	121,800
Cured Beef	12,102	13,518	10,532	10,932
Total Pork	538,257	569,204	823,741	634,451
Lamb, Mutton	17,165	19,945	13,067	9,182
Total Poultry	140,432	174,243	194,965	150,360

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

(In thousands)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
April 1953	1,371	541	4,325	1,100
April 1952	938	405	5,281	941
Four Months 1953	5,154	1,951	20,103	4,666
Four Months 1952	3,948	1,527	23,671	3,944

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